

THE TIMES Tomorrow

Atomic echo
The scream that rang down the years. An Australian service man recalls the aftermath of the Maralinga atomic test.

Ghost city
Michael Binyon on Berlin past, present and future. Part 1: the city of ghosts.

The adman comes
What price honesty in political advertising?

Royal Ascot
Michael Phillips previews the Royal Hunt Cup, centrepiece of the second day of Royal Ascot.

Second city?
Once England's second city in economic terms, Norwich now seeks a balance between progress and preservation. A four-page Special Report.

New shots in European air fare war

British Caledonian proposed an unrestricted, off-peak fares to European cities, up to 65 per cent off current economy rates. The proposed fare structure involves three bands and it is hoped they will be implemented next summer.

Extremist ban

Israel's extreme right-wing Kach Party, which advocates the expulsion of Palestinians, has been banned from participating in next month's general election.

Defectors land

An Iranian Navy transport plane, commandeered by eight defectors four days ago, landed last night in southern Italy after flying from Luxor, Egypt.

JOB CENTRE

We should have voted - it would have been something to do.

Oxbridge places
Applications for Oxbridge places from pupils at comprehensive schools have doubled over the last seven years, but their success rate has fallen by nearly half.

One sided offer
The employers of black South African gold miners announce they would unilaterally implement their final offer of 12 to 14 per cent wage increases, which the miner had rejected.

Cuban punished
Colonel Pedro Tortolo, who commanded Cuban troops in Grenada during the US invasion, has been reduced to the ranks and transferred to Angola.

Sealink stake
Prospective bidders for Sealink have been told that the Government will retain a "special share" in the cross-channel ferry group after it is sold.

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Letters: On "star wars", by Colonel J. Alford; pit strike, from Mr Roy Mason, MP; N London Polytechnic from Dr D. H. Freeman
Leading articles: European elections; Europe's British election
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David Butler analyses the European vote; Suzy Menkes looks at easy-to-live-with country clothes for men; Spectrum has further revelations of the Australian atomic tests; Tuesday Page continues the long line of succession
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Scargill in hospital after bloody battle of Orgreave

From Craig Seton, Orgreave

Mr Arthur Scargill, the miners' leader, was detained in hospital last night after being injured in violent clashes between six thousand miners and their supporters, and three thousand police officers at the Orgreave coking plant near Sheffield.

Eighty people were hurt and 93, mostly miners, arrested in the worst violence in a British industrial dispute since the war.

The police were at first overwhelmed, but then regrouped to advance under a hail of stones, bottles and bricks, until the demonstrators retreated behind a barricade of burning cars, lamp posts and stones from a wall they had demolished.

Mr Scargill was taken to hospital, to police cheers, as a dispute erupted over how he came by injuries to his head, leg, and arm. Mr Scargill said he had been hit by a policeman wielding a riot shield.

But Assistant Chief Constable Tony Clement, who was in charge of the police operation, said he saw Mr Scargill slip down a grassy bank and hit the back of his head on a wooden sleeper. He said the miners' leader had not been near a policeman with a riot shield.

The violence left the area around the Orgreave plant looking like a battlefield. Debris littered more than half a mile of road and oily smoke drifted overhead as hundreds of mounted policemen, who were used time and again to drive back the demonstrators, were applauded by their colleagues as they turned to safety behind police lines.

Mr Scargill, wearing his famous baseball hat, was with the miners when policemen with truncheons drawn drove

them back across a railway bridge.

Mr Scargill was found sitting on the ground by a burning barricade, his head in his hands, and he was clearly badly shaken. He said: "all I know is that these bastards rushed in and this guy hit me on the back of the head with a shield and I was out."

Later in hospital, Mr Scargill said that the police statement that he had slipped was "unworthy even of the police in this situation. I would not be here if I had not been hit by a riot shield."

Mr Clement, who was with officers in riot gear who chased

demonstrators across the bridge to a position close to where Mr Scargill was injured, said: "He slipped off the top off the bank and hit his head on a sleeper. If he was injured before that I know not."

Mr Scargill slipped, rather than fell. I do not know whether he had been hit before that. He was not near a riot shield. The officers with shields were on the road and Mr Scargill was off the road. They did not come within seven or eight yards of him."

Mr Steve Howell, a miner from Silverwood colliery, south Yorkshire, said Mr Scargill had been standing in front of his men when the police ran towards them. "My impression was that he was getting leashed by truncheons."

Mr Clement had said earlier: "Scargill's presence is always provocative. When he arrives everybody gets excited. I wish he would stay away."

Although the police had been expecting a mass picket yesterday, they were still surprised by the numbers who turned out, and were stunned by the scale of the violence.

The union has made the Orgreave plant a target in an attempt to stop the daily convoys of lorries taking coal to the Scunthorpe steelworks. Ironically, news that the British Steel Corporation was suspending shipments for Orgreave came after most of the miners had left.

The British Steel Corporation said the Scunthorpe furnaces had been restored to stable operating levels, and although the efforts to damage the steelworks by the mass picketing of Orgreave had been unsuccessful, supplies would be terminated temporarily because stocks of coal would have been exhausted. They would be resumed when stocks had been replenished, and it was judged appropriate to resume them.

According to the police the first miners arrived at Orgreave at about 3am yesterday and by 7.30, more than a thousand demonstrators were in position on a road and wasteland several hundred yards above the coking plant main entrance, while others had avoided the police and got into the plant from the rear.

There were clashes between police and miners in the road below the plant, where the number of pickets suddenly rose when two or three thousand more arrived from a road leading from the M1.

One police line was swamped as the demonstrators moved forward, and mounted policemen were used three times to drive them back, although the police secured control of that area, the ranks of the demon-

Continued on back page, col 2

Cost of pit strike '£1bn so far'

By Kenneth Gostling

The miners' dispute has cost the Government £1,000m so far, and the figure is mounting rapidly, according to stockbrokers Simon and Schuster.

The cost of the strike, according to the firm's analysis, is running at more than twice the Government's unofficial estimate of £25m a week.

Mr Gavyn Davies, one of the authors of the analysis, said: "The main thing is that oil is replacing coal to generate electricity and this is much more expensive than coal." The extra cost to power stations is estimated at £18m a week.

Emphasizing that the figures referred to accounting costs, not

all of which had yet been incurred in cash terms, the brokers say that there is an additional cost, resulting from lost steel production, that cannot be calculated.

With identified costs at £65m a week, the total, allowing for unidentified costs, was almost certain to exceed that figure.

Other weekly losses include income tax at £5.5m, British Rail coal haulage reductions of £4m, policing at £3m and additional security payments of £500,000.

But the main losers are the National Coal Board, at £34m a week, balancing threequarters of lost production with savings in wages and other costs; and the Central Electricity Generating Board.

"The CGBB will incur the full cost of the strike when they come to rebuild their coal stocks at the end", Mr Davies said.

APPROXIMATE TOTAL WEEKLY COST OF MINERS' STRIKE	
NGB	£m
CEGB Costs	34
Lost income tax	5.5
British Rail costs	4
Policing costs	3
Social security	0.5
British Steel Corporation	0.5
Approximate total	65

Electricians' union may leave TUC

By Barrie Clement and Paul Routledge

The TUC could lose one of its largest affiliates - the 380,000 member Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunications and Plumbing Union (EETPU).

The right-led executive of the union has unanimously backed the leaders' pledge to leave the TUC if its Congress in September outlaws the controversial "no-strike" deal.

Left-wing unions, led by the Transport and General Workers' Union, the TUC's most powerful member, may urge that the TUC declare the agreements unacceptable and unconstitutional.

Mr Eric Hammond, general secretary-elect of the electricians, has signalled his determination to leave the TUC if such a motion is passed and now has his executive's unanimous endorsement.

There are fears that such a major defection could start a chain reaction among other right-led unions and cause an unprecedented split in the movement.

The main hope of preventing the right-left division lies with the transport workers, along with militant public sector

unions like the National Union of Public Employees, deciding to water down their recent intransigent motions which will criticize the deals but not render them "unlawful".

The electricians, who have pioneered binding arbitration deals in Britain largely among Japanese companies, are determined to continue within them. The EETPU's spokesman, Mr John Grant, a former Labour employment minister and ex-SIDP MP, said yesterday: "The union's position is quite clear: we are in the business of making sensible and proper agreements in the interest of our members."

"We have no doubt this is the way the whole trade union movement will increasingly move and we reject the short-sighted and often hypocritical stance adopted by so many of our critics."

Two other unions, The Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers and the General Municipal, Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union, have also signed binding arbitration deals in isolated cases, so the onslaught on the electricians will be less than unanimous.

Murder charge remand

Mr Paul Brown, aged 30, of Tierney Road, Streatham, south London, was yesterday remanded in custody at South Western Magistrates' Court charged with the murder of his infant daughter Louise.

Her mother, Miss Susan Pullen who, with two others, was charged with impeding Mr Brown's apprehension was remanded on unconditional bail until July 16.

Mrs Brenda Brown, aged 32, of Streatham Common North Side was remanded on bail on a surety of £5,000. Her husband Ian was given bail with two sureties of £5,000 and told not to go near Tierney Road or to leave the Metropolitan area.

Gower's task

David Gower, the England Test captain, said they were more fully aware of their future task after losing the first Test match against West Indies at Edgbaston yesterday by an innings and 180 runs. "We have a week in which to sort ourselves out before getting together again and thinking about it collectively."

Report, page 26



Ambulancemen leading the injured Mr Arthur Scargill away from Orgreave.

Alliance outrage at Europe whitewash

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

The nearest thing to joy in the Common Market which the British Labour Party has ever experienced was yesterday

given full rein as they took a total of 15 seats in the European Parliament from the Conservatives, and helped to whitewash the Liberal and Social Democratic Alliance.

The Alliance, with nearly a fifth of the national vote, will have no seat in the new Parliament, as in the old, and their outraged leaders yesterday demanded the abandonment of what Dr David Owen called a bankrupt electoral system.

The final score showed that the Conservatives, while losing ground everywhere, lost no more seats than they expected, and that if the voters had been electing a Parliament for Westminster, Mrs Margaret Thatcher would have formed a new administration with a handsome overall majority.

The tally of seats in Great Britain read: Conservatives 45 (against 60 in the Parliament elected in 1979); Labour 32 (against 17); and the Scottish National Party as before with one seat. Its holder, Mrs Winnie Ewing, added to her unique record as an election winner by taking 20 per cent more of the vote than her party achieved in the same constituency a year ago.

Mrs Ewing's seat was the Alliance's only real hope of a gain, but she beat her Liberal challenger, Mr Russell Johnston, out of sight.

There will not now be the Parliamentary by-election in Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber, which Mr Johnston, its MP, would have caused by relinquishing his Westminster seat if he had won.

Another striking result was the return by a landslide of the Rev Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionists, in Northern Ireland.

The first preference votes showed that the three sitting MEPs for the multi-member constituency would all be returned: Mr Paisley, Mr John Hume of the Social Democratic and Labour Party, and Mr John Taylor of the Official Unionists. The Sinn Fein candidate, Mr Danny Morrison, was handily beaten, to the relief of ministers in London and Dublin and of all constitutional politicians.

Thorn says turnout 'a catastrophe'

From Ian Murray, Brussels

The European Parliament failed its first real credibility test in the second direct elections by arousing only lukewarm support from the EEC's 191 million voters.

The result, according to Mr Gaston Thorn, the Commission President, was "a catastrophe".

Despite a first five-year term which began with considerable public goodwill behind it, despite a campaign and election organization costing £25.6m, and despite the fact that some 42m of the electorate were under a civic or legal obligation to vote, only around 57 per cent actually went to the polls.

The consequence is that the parliament, which has never been taken over seriously by the Council of Ministers, will find it more difficult than ever to make its voice heard.

At the same time the 50 or more members now representing

An extra £23m will be spent by automatically giving age related heating additions at the basic rate of £2.10 a week to supplementary pensioners aged 65 to 70.

In addition, supplementary pensioners aged over 85 will automatically receive the higher rate of £5.20 a week.

Fifty-thousand older war widows are also to receive higher pensions at 65. The age allowance is to be increased by more than 15 per cent, to £5 a week, and to £10 a week at 70. A new rate of £12.50 is to be introduced for those aged over 80. That change will cost £5m.

The amount pensioners can earn before their pensions is reduced is also to be raised, up 7.7 per cent from £65 to £70 a week.

The Child Poverty Action Group protested that the 35p increase in child benefit to £6.85 should have been £1 to keep it in line with personal tax allowances.

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Parliament, page 5

GREAT BRITAIN (England, Scotland and Wales)

	1984 (1979)	1984 (1979)
Seats	Seats	%

Conservatives (ED)	45 (50)	41.3 (50.8)
Labour (SDC)	32 (17)	36.4 (33.0)
SDP-Liberal Alliance	1 (1)	1.1 (1.1)
Liberal (1979)	1 (1)	1.1 (1.1)
Scott Nat (EPD)	1 (1)	2.5 (1.9)
Pl Cymru	1 (1)	2.5 (1.9)
Others	1 (1)	0.7 (0.7)

	1984	(1979)
Electors	(40,529,870)	
Votes cast	13,422,213	(12,573,852)
Turnout	32.4%	(31.8)
Seats	78	(78)

Labour, while five more vulnerable Conservative-held seats were saved.

The new Labour contingent will be scrutinized at Strasbourg for their hostility to the Common Market. The Labour campaign, helped by the low level of interest, succeeded in keeping in the background the fissile question of whether in the end the party will seek British withdrawal.

The antecedents of Messrs Hucklefield, Cryer and Newsom proclaim them as anti-Market to their bones.

Two out of three British voters again passed unflattering judgment on the European Parliament by declining to vote.

The 32% turnout, the same as in 1979, was the lowest in the Community. It enabled those who wished to dismiss the results as having no bearing on whether Labour is making a sound recovery.

Results, pages 4, 5
Election report, page 5
Analysis, page 14
Leading article, page 15

Banking earl chosen to run the Queen's court

By John Witherow

The 13th Earl of Airlie, whose ancestors have had close links with the Royal Family for generations, is to take up the appointment of Lord Chamberlain, in effect making him master of ceremonies and head of the Royal Household.

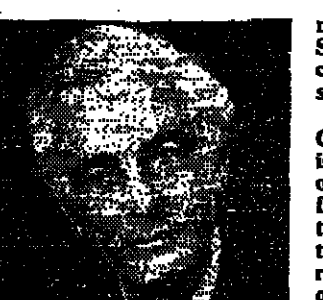
He succeeds the former Chief Scout, Lord Maclean, aged 68, who during his 13 years in office had to handle every big royal event from the funeral of the Duke of Windsor to the wedding of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

Lord Airlie, aged 58, elder brother of the Hon Angus Ogilvy who married Princess

Alexandra of Kent in 1963, will take up the appointment at St James's Palace in December after serving connections with Schroders the merchant bank of which he is chairman of the holding company.

His resignation 10 months before his retirement from Schroders will mean a considerable cut in salary. As chairman he receives £168,000 a year, and although Buckingham Palace would not be drawn on his new salary, it is certain to be considerably less.

Lord Airlie's royal connections are impeccable. His father was Lord Chamberlain to the Queen Mother when she was Queen, and as a young man



Lord Airlie

he was one of several escorts to Princess Margaret.

He was educated at Eton before serving with the Scots Guards in Malaya and Ger-

many. In 1953 he joined Schroder Wegg and became chairman of Schroders pie seven years ago.

The position of Lord Chamberlain is that of organiser-in-chief for Royal Family occasions, which sets him apart from and in gentle rivalry with the Earl Marshal, at present the Duke of Norfolk, who is responsible for great state occasions, such as a coronation or death of a sovereign.

The Lord Chamberlain is in charge of all court ceremonial, and the arrangements for state ceremonies such as visits of foreign dignitaries, royal marriages and christenings.

His duties include caring for

the royal residences, the royal works of art, the crown jewels and the Queen's swans. He has to chair the committee on royal warrants, advising on titles and precedence, and on state occasions walk in front of the Queen carrying a white wand, which he is expected to break over the coffin should the sovereign die.

He at least no longer has the friskome chore of censoring the theatre, a task that was inherited from Elizabethan times and only dropped in 1969 when the palace anticipated the problems raised by such productions as "Hair".

Kenneth Fleet, page 19

'A reservation for seven hundred for dinner? Certainly Sir'

HOTEL PICCADILLY
PICCADILLY PLAZA, MANCHESTER

The best hotel in the North of England

Embassy Hotels

Percentage of Oxbridge admissions from comprehensives falls

By Colin Hughes

Applications from comprehensive pupils for places at Oxbridge have doubled over the past seven years, but success rates have slumped by nearly half.

A recently completed study by Mr James Archer, head teacher at Medina High School, at Newport, Isle of Wight, provides strong support for the universities seeking a common entrance procedure if they want to improve the success rate of comprehensive applicants.

Although applications from comprehensives for Oxford rose from 18 per cent of the total in 1977 to 31 per cent last year, the success rate fell from 40 per cent to 24 per cent over the same period.

Out of 1,154 applications from comprehensives in 1977, 466 pupils secured places. Last year 655 applicants out of 2,366 were successful.

The new sixth form colleges, which arose during the survey period, last year achieved a 34 per cent success rate among Oxford applicants, or 248 places out of 727 applications.

Applications and success rates in the independent sector have remained more stable. Although applications have fallen from 45 per cent of the total at Oxford to 38 per cent, and from 41 per cent to 36 per cent at Cambridge, the drop is mostly attributable to the decline of direct grant schools since 1981.

In 1977 exactly half the applicants from independent schools to both universities won places. Last year the independent success rate at Oxford had slipped to 42 per cent, and to 47 per cent at Cambridge.

Mr Archer argues that Oxford's more progressively pro-comprehensive pupil admission policies have led the way, but

that both universities have now achieved predominance of comprehensive pupils.

The rising success rate of sixth form college pupils, however, implies that a divide is growing between the new colleges and the large comprehensives. Sixth form colleges, he says, can focus more closely on specialist teaching, while comprehensives are under pressure to divert restricted resources towards less able and reluctant learners.

He welcomes the Oxford attempt to ensure that all applicants simultaneously sit the same entrance examination in their fourth term at the sixth form this November, but criticizes the Cambridge colleges, notably Emmanuel and Fitzwilliam, which are concentrating on making entrance conditional on high A-level grades.

"The extensive use of conditional offers is replacing the scalpel with a sledge hammer, quick and efficient but not so effective", Mr Archer says.

The Butterfield working party at Cambridge, due to report soon on proposed reform of admission procedure, should opt for a common entrance examination set by all applicants at the same time as they sit A-levels in the sixth term, he says. Oxford could then be encouraged to adopt a similar system.

Mr Archer also surveyed 155 comprehensives on their Oxbridge policies, and found that less than half gave their pupils special teaching for Oxbridge entrance outside the normal timetable.

Tuning in to computers

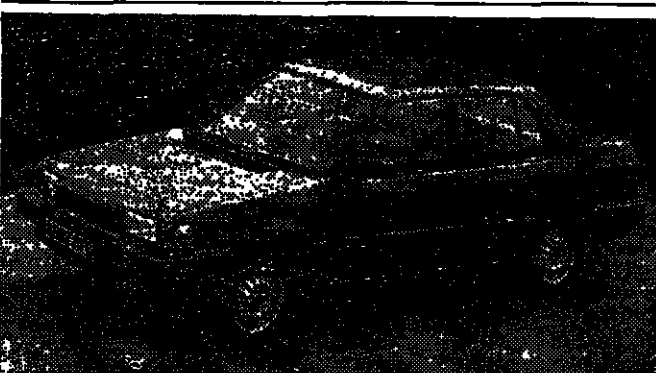
By Our Technology Correspondent

The first of a series of radio programmes designed to increase the awareness of secondary pupils to the technology around them is to be broadcast at the end of this week by the BBC.

According to the corporation: "Technology is perhaps the most important new growth area in secondary schools today, but many teachers are uncertain exactly where to start." The programmes are intended to help the introduction of technology in secondary schools and to build confidence

and encourage creativity in what for many, both teachers and students, is at first a slightly frightening option.

The six 15-minute documentaries are written and presented by Professor Sydney Urry, Moderator of the London University GCE Board, O and A level technology examinations. The programmes, which are to be transmitted in pairs, are intended for "Provide a simple, theoretical and practical foundation to GCE and CSE courses."



East meets West: The Rover 213.

Rover gambles its badge on Japanese design

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

The first "small" Rover for nearly forty years and the first to be made at Longbridge, traditional home of Austin cars, makes its debut today. The Rover 200 series replaces the Triumph Acclaim and like it is based on the latest 1.3 litre Honda Ballade.

A more powerful version will be launched early next year with the much improved 1.6 litre Longbridge-made engine introduced in the new Austin Montego and more recently installed in the Maestro.

Mr Harold Musgrove, Austin Rover chairman, took advantage of the decision to switch production of the Acclaim from Cowley to Longbridge to kill off the hundred-year old Triumph name.

He justified that because international market research had shown that Rover had the stronger image, Mr Musgrove also insisted that his designers

remodel the front of the new car to give it a family likeness to the Montego and Maestro.

Prices start at £5,545 for the standard Rover 213 and rise in three stages of trim and equipment to the top line Rover 213 Vanden Plas at £6,625. The cheapest existing Rover, the Rover 2000 2-litre, costs £8,340.

Austin Rover has increased the price of the new car by about £350 over the Acclaim, in an apparent attempt to raise its standing in the market. Whether that will be sufficient to convince the motorist that the Japanese design is worthy of the Rover badge remains a gamble.

Mechanically it is advanced, with the latest Honda three-valve cylinder, 1342cc alloy engine and five-speed gearbox. But I found the interior trim and comfort in the 13.6ft long car disappointing by Rover standards.

Chelsea wants active pensioners

By Kenneth Gosling

The Royal Hospital, Chelsea, one of the oldest foundations in Britain for the elderly and the disabled, has launched a recruiting drive to find up to 30 pensioners to help to run the hospital into which the companies into which the hospital is formed.

Mr Derek Stephen, assistant secretary, said yesterday: "We need people who are that much more active to take on part-time occupations as in-pensioners that are vital to the running of the community."

Regimental associations are being asked to help find men who will hold ranks ranging from corporal to sergeant-major. Already more than 80 of the 400 in-pensioners fill posts at the hospital, founded by Charles II in 1682 and whose pensioners still wear the red coats and tricorn hats that date back to the late seventeenth century. Most either be in receipt of an Army disability pension and, in normal circumstances, be aged 65.

But men receiving a disability pension can be accepted at 55, and some officers can be admitted provided they have had at least 12 years in the ranks.

That so many survive into their 80s and 90s is a tribute to the hospital's good food, companionship and informal atmosphere. In recent years the oldest pensioner lived to be 112; at present the oldest is 97.



Dress rehearsal: The Medici String Quartet (from left) leader Paul Robertson, David Mathews (violin), Ivo Jan van der Werf (viola) and Tony Lewis (cello), practising at fresco outside Kingston Hill Park, south west London, for their forthcoming concerts in Czechoslovakia (Photograph: John Manning).

Acid rain blamed on ozone

By Pearce Wright Science Editor

The degree of blame attributed to British power stations and factories for the acid rain harming streams, lakes and vegetation in Europe is misplaced, according to a report published yesterday by the Government.

The research, commissioned by the Department of Energy, concludes that the destruction of forests in West Germany is not caused by the chemistry of the upper atmosphere, which transforms sulphur dioxide from chimneys and nitrogen oxides from vehicles into harmful molecules.

The study, begun 15 months ago by a group working with Dr Deborah Buckley-Golder, of the energy technology support unit at Harwell, Oxfordshire, ascribes the devastation to ozone, the most reactive form of free oxygen.

Although the mechanism of injury to the trees is not proved, the theory holds that ozone absorbed by the foliage damages the cuticle, or the protective layer of plant cells which guards against water loss. Nutrients are leached from the trees when it rains and they starve.

A different explanation emerges from the report about the contribution made by Britain to acid rain in northern Europe, especially Norway. About two million tonnes of sulphur and 500,000 tonnes of nitrogen oxides are emitted over Britain. But less than 2 per cent of the pollution of air over Norway and Sweden comes from Britain, according to the latest figures.

The report, *Acidity in the Environment*, suggests that the frequent occurrence of anticyclones over central Europe produces circulation of air carrying 50 per cent of the oxides over Scandinavia.

Tougher sentences for juveniles

By Frances Gibb Legal Affairs Correspondent

The number of young offenders sentenced to youth custody, which replaced borstal, has trebled since The Criminal Justice Act, 1982, came into force a year ago, according to a survey published yesterday.

Although the use of detention centre sentences rose only slightly, and care orders from criminal proceedings dropped, there was a "huge increase" of 200 per cent in the use of youth custody, the survey shows.

Using the Home Office figures of £191 a week for the cost of youth custody, that implies a direct increase in cost of nearly £80,000, from £34,000 to £112,000, says the survey, which is part of a continuing study of juvenile justice by the Rainer Foundation.

"This figure, of course, includes neither police nor judicial costs; nor the subsequent continuing costs of the extremely high (up to 85 per cent) recidivism from youth custody institutions," it adds.

Mr Graham Robinson, principal officer of National Association for the Care and Resettle-

ment of Offenders, said yesterday that one reason for the increase in youth custody might be that magistrates now have power to make the order themselves.

Previously, they could only recommend borstal training and that recommendation had to go before the Crown Court where, in one fifth of cases, it was not accepted, he said.

Another possible reason was that the youth custody sentence can be imposed by magistrates for anything between four and six months, or longer by Crown Courts. Borstal sentences were for more than six months.

"Being shorter, youth custody is a more attractive sentence and there is some evidence that magistrates sentence to youth custody where before they might have imposed a detention centre order."

Youth custody included the survey's figures show, that since the Act took effect on May 24 last year, use of all forms of custody for young offenders has risen by 49 per cent.

Cable TV presses for more ads

By Bill Johnston Technology Correspondent

Freedom to run more advertising than the commercial television channels and a licence to offer "pay as you view" services could be given to cable television operators, if the Government accepts amendments to its legislation.

The Cable Television Association is attempting to convince the Government to accept the two amendments to the Cable and Broadcasting Bill, which is being studied by committee in the House of Commons. The independent television companies are restricted to six minutes advertising in every hour of programming and the cable operators want to increase that when necessary and even run classified advertising channels. The association believes that restrictions should only apply when the programming on cable is similar to the type offered on the broadcast network.

How Britain can plan an IT strategy, page 23.

B-Cal goes for £35 fare to Paris

From Michael Bailey Transport Editor, Geneva

British Caledonian fired a fresh salvo in the European air fares war yesterday, proposing a range of unrestricted off-peak fares up to 65 per cent lower than economy rates.

B-Cal wants to offer a £35 single ticket from London to Paris, compared with £68; a £35 fare to Brussels and Amsterdam, compared with £78; £40 to Frankfurt, compared with £101; and £98 to Athens instead of £280.

The airline, which has formally proposed the fares to the governments concerned, hopes to implement them next summer provided inter-governmental agreement can be reached.

The fares are supported by the Government and will be part of the package Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, will put to the Dutch Government in the Hague tomorrow, along with B-Cal's interim £49 London-Amsterdam fare.

B-Cal proposes three fare bands: red, white and blue, for off-peak, shoulder, and peak flights. The fares above would be red fares for night, midday, and weekend flights.

Britain's goal of increased competition was obliquely criticised by Mr Knut Hammarskjöld, director general of the International Air Transport Association, in Geneva.

Unfettered market forces did not necessarily give the right answer for the consumer and could be against the public interest, he told a press briefing. The public are not served by ten flights in the morning, 10 in the evening and none in between. I don't trust the market because everyone will run to where they get the most money. But transport is a public service."

Mr Hammarskjöld advocated a cautious approach to liberalising European airlines, to avoid the pendulum swings that had bedevilled the industry before.

He also gave a warning that too much new international capacity could threaten the industry's newfound prosperity. World airlines are expected to make \$250m (£178m) profit this year, after accumulated deficits of \$6,200m (£4,428m) since 1979.

Allowing for a 5.5 per cent traffic growth, 4,200 new aircraft would be needed, 1,700 replacements and 2,500 for growth, costing \$170,000m (£121,428m) over the next 10 years, the International Air Transport Authority predicts.

Boy hit by lightning dies

Stewart Anson, aged nine, the younger of two brothers struck by lightning on Sunday in a park at St Albans, Hertfordshire, had died. Police said yesterday that the condition of his brother, Julian Anson, aged 12, was giving cause for concern.

Their father, Mr Peter Anson, aged 42, of Woodland Drive, St Albans, was also struck by the lightning while under a tree and his condition was described as still very serious. Another man badly hurt in the incident, Mr Keith Bedford, aged 39, of Holder Grove, Daventry, was in a serious condition.

Barratt denies TV allegations

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

Barratt Developments has denied allegations made in a television programme that first-time buyers had been pressured into buying overpriced starter homes which they could not sell.

Mr Mike Norton, marketing director of Barratt Developments, Britain's largest house-builder, described Granada Television's *World In Action: Your Starter For Life* last night as "totally lacking balance, fairness and impartiality". He was supported by the House-Builders' Federation which said: "The programme is totally misleading and likely to cause existing owners and would-be purchasers of starter homes unnecessary alarm."

Both organizations refused to take part in the programme. Mr Norton said Barratt decided not to appear after seeing a preview last week "because the form of the

programme merely confirmed our worst fears and to have participated would have only lent unwarranted authority to a programme we regard as being completely unbalanced and unfair."

At the end of the programme, a statement was read on behalf of Barratt. It said, "We, together with the building societies and many other leading professionals in the housing world, know that the vast majority of first-time buyers make a profit from their sale. Regrettably, the programme makers had chosen to feature one site (Swindon) out of Barratt's 600 developments and 45,000 houses they had completed in the last three years."

World In Action was based on interviews with 250 owners on 14 estates, but concentrated on Swindon, where prices had risen. Several owners said they had not fully understood the build-

ers' sales pitch or the incentives, including kitchen equipment, carpets and legal fees, which were included in the overall price. When they tried to sell houses a year or two later, they found that they were valued at less than the original price.

The programme also alleged that top-up loans and mortgages used to finance starter homes often tempted first-time buyers to borrow more than they could afford. Some questioned whether they had received adequate legal advice by having a solicitor recommended by Barratt.

Mr Norton denied that aggressive sales techniques were employed.

He also said that mortgage packages did not go beyond prudent borrowing limits. "It is the borrower's ability to repay the mortgage which determines the amount borrowed."

Rate capping: 2

Yardsticks exercise ministers

It is no secret that most of the councils which the Government wants to "cap" next year are led by the Labour Party. But there is disagreement about the reasons for that.

Ministers claim it is because some Labour authorities have deliberately turned themselves into outrageous overspenders. Their opponents reply that rate capping is a vindictive instrument cloaked in false objectivity which the Government intends to use against its most determined opponents in local councils.

There are two things for the Government to decide before it announces what opponents call its "hit list" of councils to be capped. The first is whom to cap and the second is by how much their rates should be pushed down.

There are two principal obstacles to success. The first was raised to great effect during the Portsmouth South by-election campaign. The Government admitted that Conservative-controlled Portsmouth City Council had appeared on some of the prototype lists of candidates for rate capping which have been sifted inside the Department of the Environment.

That encouraged the view that ministers are experimenting with yardsticks for rate capping so that they can devise a set of criteria which will trap their chosen victims and nobody else.

Portsmouth is caught by the key criterion of spending at a level at least 20 per cent above the grant-related expenditure assessment (GRE).

The GRE is the amount which ministers think a council

Ministers know whom they want to catch in their first round of rate capping next year, but they are finding it hard to work out exactly how to do it. In the second of two articles, HUGH CLAYTON, Local Government Correspondent, points to the pitfalls in their path.

needs to spend to provide a standard level of services. Ministers have already disclosed that spending more than 20 per cent above GRE this year will make a council liable for the first time phase of rate-capping next year.

Some Labour councils are spending far above that level, but others are not. Ministers have also indicated that a trigger of 25 per cent above GRE would not trap enough councils. Their problem is thus to winkle Portsmouth out, leaving in authorities such as Sheffield City Council, which is led by Mr David Blunkett, chairman of the Labour Party's local government committee.

The rules that ministers have devised for rate capping offer them a chance to do that. The rules allow them to select different yardsticks for different species of authority.

They might theoretically design a lenient code for non-metropolitan districts which would exempt Portsmouth while creating a tougher one for metropolitan districts which would trap Sheffield.

The danger of doing so is that ministers might be taken to court for discriminating unreasonably between councils.

Their second balancing act will come when they decide by

how much to push down the rates of councils they intend to "cap". They have said that the push will not be too severe in the first year of capping.

But that could give some of the Government's keenest opponents legal sanction to levy rates much higher than those being levied by Conservative councils which consider themselves prudent spenders. Such councils keep their spending down in order to avoid Government penalties in the form of cuts in central government grant.

The heaviest Labour overspenders have gone so far beyond the level which the Government thinks they "over-spend" that it pays them no grant. Dragging their rates down by law could force them to bring their spending closer to the levels approved by the Government.

It could mean that a council which now receives no government grant in its present uncapped state will qualify for grant when it is capped.

Rate capping, therefore, has implications for public spending. It may save money for ratepayers in the areas of capped authorities, but it could cost the Government more at a time when it is already committed to releasing more for the most prudent spenders.

The point was made by the Association of County Councils when it examined the Government's grant penalties for this year.

It explained that the sum is returned to the Exchequer, and said it could be seen that the Government had a substantial financial interest in local authorities' overspending.



The threatened history faculty building at Cambridge.

Prize university building may be demolished

By Charles Kneivt Architecture Correspondent

Cambridge University may demolish its architectural award-winning history faculty building less than 20 years after it was opened because of defects which would cost more than £1m to put right.

The building, which opened in 1967 at a cost of £300,000, received an award three years later from the Royal Institute of British Architects. It was designed by Mr James Stirling, who received the Royal Gold Medal for Architecture in 1980.

Mr Vernon McElroy, director of estate management at the university, said: "The building will cost a substantial sum of money to put right. There are far-reaching defects causing a multitude of problems, and they are interactive."

The problems include water penetration through the structure and heat gain in summer and heat loss in winter through the huge, fan-shaped glazed roof to the library and reading room.

The university has appointed a team of specialist consultants

headed by Bickard Allen and Partners, to make a thorough technical investigation, which Mr McElroy described as a "post mortem".

The consultants will submit a detailed technical report and cost-benefit analysis to the university's financial board in October and Mr Stirling will be asked for his observations.

Mr Basil Shorne, acting treasurer of the university, said: "The board will consider the options open to it. These will include repairing the building, which will cost a substantial sum, or pulling it down and building another one."

The university withdrew a writ alleging professional negligence against Mr Stirling in April last year, shortly after a Lords ruling in the case of Pirelli General Cable Works v Oscar Faber and Partners.

Mr Stirling said yesterday that he was aware that an investigation was under way, but that demolition was one of the options which will be considered.

Less-efficient farmers may be forced to quit

A quarter of Britain's farmers could be forced out of business over the next few years unless they become more efficient and less indebted to the banks, a report published yesterday claims.

In all sectors of agriculture, the top 25 per cent of thoroughly efficient farmers who respond to change will survive, and survive in reasonable comfort, Savills, the estate agents, says in its quarterly review of agriculture.

"The middle 50 per cent who are generally efficient will have to become more cost-conscious so as to maintain net farm incomes."

Sarah Kennedy, a presenter of BBC TV's *Sixty Minutes*, is to host a twice-weekly independent television afternoon show, *Thames Television* announced yesterday. Provisionally called *Daytime*, it will go out from August 1 and feature interviews with guests on "front page topics".

Inflated house prices deter home buyers

Demand for housing exceeds supply in many parts of England and Wales, but inflated prices are deterring potential buyers, according to the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors in its latest house price survey.

Its report for the quarter ending last May shows that although prices must be realistic to encourage sales, the "consist-

ent upward movement continues." Just under half the 255 estate agents surveyed reported price rises of 2 per cent in the quarter with another sixth reporting rises of 5 per cent or more.

Some agents noted a slight drop in confidence in the market. Debenhams, the department store group, is to start offering

house selling services in two of its biggest stores, at Guildford and Luton, for a flat-rate £95 from next month.

Mr Bob Thornton, Debenhams' chairman, said yesterday that its new Homecentre service would be much more sophisticated than the experimental concession given by F W Woolworth to a Midlands estate agent.

The Directors recommend that the sum of £600,000, being part of the company's reserves, be capitalised and applied in making a Bonus Issue to ordinary shareholders of 10p per share on the basis of one share for every five shares held at the close of business on the 30th August 1984. The new shares will not make for the final dividend payment of 1.700p. The following are our unaudited preliminary figures for the year ended 31st March, 1984.			
Profit and Loss Account (Historical basis)			
	1984	1983	
Turnover	1,600	1,500	
	21,007	17,573	
Operating Profit	1,712	849	
Interest	379	508	
Profit before taxation	1,333	341	
Taxation	34	24	
Profit after taxation	1,299	317	
Dividends:			
Interim - 6p (1983 4p)	24	16	
Proposed Final - 14p (1983 10p)	56	40	
Amount set aside to Reserves	1,219	261	
Earnings per Share of 25p	81.2p	19.8p	
Note: There should be further growth in output in the current year based on the order position to date. The main problem currently is a shortage of raw materials, particularly of steel, which is expected to increase in the price of woodchip, together with the deterioration of the value of the pound against the dollar. Despite this price increases margins have been eroded in a number of areas. The results in 1985 will depend upon the extent to which the value of the dollar and suppliers' raw forcing pulp prices to such a high level that cost increases cannot be fully recovered. The Annual General Meeting will be held at Burnside Mills, Kendal, on Friday the 3rd August at 10.30 am.			

European elections

Labour, with 32, gains 15 Conservatives 45 SNP 1

Results in the election to reform 81 United Kingdom members to the European Parliament, voting for which took place last Thursday, have been announced.

ENGLAND

BEDFORDSHIRE SOUTH

Electoral: 824,963
 *Bazley, P (C) 72,088
 Cochrane, W (Lab) 57,106
 Dixon, P (L/AI) 36,444

C majority 14,882
 Total vote: 165,536 (32.4%), C 43.4%, Lab 34.4%, SNP 14.4%, Others 7.8%.

BIRMINGHAM EAST

Electoral: 848,899
 Crawley, Mrs C (Lab) 76,377
 Forster, Miss N (C) 54,994
 Bennett, D (SDP/AI) 21,927
 Howlett, Miss D (FJC) 1,440

Lab majority 21,383
 Total vote: 165,728 (32.4%), C 43.4%, Lab 34.4%, SNP 14.4%, Others 7.8%.

BIRMINGHAM WEST

Electoral: 817,167
 Tomlinson, J (Lab & Co-op) 61,946
 Hart, C (C) 55,702
 Binns, J (SDP/AI) 19,422

Lab majority 6,244
 Total vote: 167,076 (32.4%), C 43.4%, Lab 34.4%, SNP 14.4%, Others 7.8%.

BRISTOL

Electoral: 859,759
 *Conrell, R (C) 94,632
 Berry, R L (Lab) 77,008
 Farley, P (SDP/AI) 33,698

C majority 17,644
 Total vote: 205,358 (36.1%), C 45.1%, Lab 37.4%, SNP 14.4%, Others 7.8%.

CAMBRIDGE AND BEDFORDSHIRE NORTH

Electoral: 823,899
 *Catherwood, Sir F (C) 86,117
 Bottomley, H (Lab) 38,901
 Duff, A (L/AI) 36,341

C majority 47,216
 Total vote: 161,359 (32.4%), C 45.1%, Lab 37.4%, SNP 14.4%, Others 7.8%.

CHESHIRE EAST

Electoral: 498,568
 *Normanton, T (C) 71,182
 Stephenson, A (Lab) 52,806
 Corbett, J (SDP/AI) 31,374

C majority 18,376
 Total vote: 155,369 (32.4%), C 45.1%, Lab 37.4%, SNP 14.4%, Others 7.8%.

CHESHIRE WEST

Electoral: 839,761
 *Pearce, A (C) 74,597
 Hanson, D (Lab) 64,887
 Owen, E (SDP/AI) 30,470

C majority 9,710
 Total vote: 169,954 (32.4%), C 45.1%, Lab 37.4%, SNP 14.4%, Others 7.8%.

CLEVELAND AND YORKSHIRE NORTH

Electoral: 566,053
 *Vannack, Sir P (C) 73,217
 Timmon, P (Lab & Co-op) 70,592
 Beever, C (SDP/AI) 35,916

C majority 2,625
 Total vote: 179,726 (32.4%), C 45.1%, Lab 37.4%, SNP 14.4%, Others 7.8%.

CORNWALL AND PLYMOUTH

Electoral: 804,218 (489,803)
 Reazley, C (C) 81,627
 Marks, J (SDP/AI) 63,876
 Cosgrove, J (Lab) 35,952

C majority 17,751
 Total vote: 171,456 (32.4%), C 45.1%, Lab 37.4%, SNP 14.4%, Others 7.8%.

COTSWOLDS, THE

Electoral: 527,081
 *Plumb, Sir H (C) 94,740
 Burton, Miss M (L/AI) 45,798
 Royall, Mrs J (Lab) 36,738

C majority 48,942
 Total vote: 177,276 (32.4%), C 45.1%, Lab 37.4%, SNP 14.4%, Others 7.8%.

CUMBRIA AND LANCAIRE NORTH

Electoral: 841,433 (651,948)
 Faith, Mrs S (C) 86,127
 Atkinson, J R (Lab) 61,332
 Brooks, Mrs K (L/AI) 39,622

C majority 23,795
 Total vote: 188,081 (32.4%), C 45.1%, Lab 37.4%, SNP 14.4%, Others 7.8%.

DERBYSHIRE

Electoral: 853,000
 Hoon, G W (Lab) 79,466
 Spencer, T (C) 72,613
 Elles, Miss J (SDP/AI) 30,824

Lab majority 6,853
 Total vote: 162,903 (32.4%), C 45.1%, Lab 37.4%, SNP 14.4%, Others 7.8%.

DEVON

Electoral: 860,807 (833,257)
 *O'Hagan, Lord (C) 110,121
 Driver, P (L/AI) 53,519
 Garbutt, D A (Lab) 30,017

C majority 56,602
 Total vote: 210,228 (32.4%), C 45.1%, Lab 37.4%, SNP 14.4%, Others 7.8%.

DORSET EAST AND HAMPSHIRE WEST

Electoral: 858,709
 Cassidy, B (C) 109,072
 Goss, J (L/AI) 49,181
 James, D T (Lab) 31,223

C majority 59,891
 Total vote: 189,476 (32.4%), C 45.1%, Lab 37.4%, SNP 14.4%, Others 7.8%.

DURHAM

Electoral: 834,104
 Hughes, S S (Lab) 106,073
 Fletcher-Vane, R (C) 44,846
 Foebe Wood, C (L/AI) 32,307

Lab majority 61,227
 Total vote: 183,226 (32.4%), C 45.1%, Lab 37.4%, SNP 14.4%, Others 7.8%.

ESSEX NORTH EAST

Electoral: 874,022
 *Curry, D M (C) 97,138
 Stapleton, B L (Lab) 42,836
 Ross, A E (SDP/AI) 34,769

C majority 54,302
 Total vote: 174,743 (32.4%), C 45.1%, Lab 37.4%, SNP 14.4%, Others 7.8%.

ESSEX SOUTH WEST

Electoral: 857,704
 *Sherlock, Dr A (C) 72,190
 O'Brien, C (Lab) 56,169
 Morris, A (L/AI) 29,385

C majority 16,021
 Total vote: 177,744 (32.4%), C 45.1%, Lab 37.4%, SNP 14.4%, Others 7.8%.

GREATER MANCHESTER CENTRAL

Electoral: 807,941
 Newman, E (Lab) 76,830
 Sewell, T (C) 48,753
 Wedell, G (L/AI) 24,192

Lab majority 28,077
 Total vote: 161,785 (32.4%), C 45.1%, Lab 37.4%, SNP 14.4%, Others 7.8%.

GREATER MANCHESTER EAST

Electoral: 810,886
 Ford, J G (Lab) 65,101
 Thorburn, K (C) 56,402
 Shipley, M J (Ecol) 17,894

Lab majority 8,651
 Total vote: 169,476 (32.4%), C 45.1%, Lab 37.4%, SNP 14.4%, Others 7.8%.

GREATER MANCHESTER WEST

Electoral: 828,896
 *Castle, Mrs B (Lab) 93,740
 Hopper, W (C) 56,042
 Boddy, J (SDP/AI) 17,894

Lab majority 37,698
 Total vote: 167,676 (32.4%), C 45.1%, Lab 37.4%, SNP 14.4%, Others 7.8%.

HAMPSHIRE CENTRAL

Electoral: 824,449
 *de Ferranti, B (C) 84,086
 Jacobs, F (SDP/AI) 39,228
 Castle, M (Lab) 39,228

C majority 44,821
 Total vote: 162,537 (32.4%), C 45.1%, Lab 37.4%, SNP 14.4%, Others 7.8%.

HEREFORD AND WORCESTER

Electoral: 860,654 (822,406)
 *Phillips-Hopkins, Sir J (C) 84,077
 Nelson, P E (L/AI) 44,141
 Scott, I D (L/AI) 37,454

C majority 48,621
 Total vote: 171,673 (32.4%), C 45.1%, Lab 37.4%, SNP 14.4%, Others 7.8%.

HUMBERSIDE

Electoral: 803,080
 *Battersby, R (C) 61,937
 Crampson, P D (Lab) 53,922
 Unwin, S W (SDP/AI) 27,318

C majority 8,015
 Total vote: 143,207 (32.4%), C 45.1%, Lab 37.4%, SNP 14.4%, Others 7.8%.

KENT EAST

Electoral: 854,808 (809,807)
 *Jackson, C (C) 92,340
 *Bright, D (Lab) 43,473
 Kinch, A (SDP/AI) 34,601

C majority 48,867
 Total vote: 164,419 (32.4%), C 45.1%, Lab 37.4%, SNP 14.4%, Others 7.8%.

KENT WEST

Electoral: 868,595
 *Patterson, G B (C) 85,414
 Woodhams, A (Lab) 50,784
 Billens, P (L/AI) 33,306

C majority 34,630
 Total vote: 174,485 (32.4%), C 45.1%, Lab 37.4%, SNP 14.4%, Others 7.8%.

LANCASHIRE CENTRAL

Electoral: 854,138
 *Wolch, M (C) 82,370
 Jones, Ms H (Lab) 56,175
 Gallagher, M (SDP/AI) 24,936

C majority 26,195
 Total vote: 164,681 (32.4%), C 45.1%, Lab 37.4%, SNP 14.4%, Others 7.8%.

LANCASHIRE EAST

Electoral: 834,542
 Hindley, M J (Lab) 75,711
 Kellert-Bowman, E (C) 67,806
 Lishman, G (L/AI) 26,320

Lab majority 7,905
 Total vote: 169,837 (32.4%), C 45.1%, Lab 37.4%, SNP 14.4%, Others 7.8%.

LEEDS

Electoral: 858,135
 *McGowan, M (Lab) 70,535
 Holt, J G (C) 60,178
 Cookley, S J (L/AI) 36,090

Lab majority 10,357
 Total vote: 164,810 (32.4%), C 45.1%, Lab 37.4%, SNP 14.4%, Others 7.8%.

LINCOLNSHIRE

Electoral: 851,904
 *Newton, W (C) 92,606
 Sewell, C (Lab) 47,161
 Purves, G (L/AI) 37,244

C majority 45,445
 Total vote: 162,011 (32.4%), C 45.1%, Lab 37.4%, SNP 14.4%, Others 7.8%.

LONDON CENTRAL

Electoral: 843,828
 *Newens, A S (Lab & Co-op) 77,842
 Ferguson, A (C) 64,545
 Wistrich, E (SDP/AI) 30,269

Lab majority 12,297
 Total vote: 169,657 (32.4%), C 45.1%, Lab 37.4%, SNP 14.4%, Others 7.8%.

LONDON EAST

Electoral: 837,831 (841,938)
 Tongue, Miss C (Lab) 73,870
 Tyrrell, A (C) 61,711

Lab majority 12,159
 Total vote: 165,581 (32.4%), C 45.1%, Lab 37.4%, SNP 14.4%, Others 7.8%.

LONDON NORTH

Electoral: 864,359
 *Marshall, J (C) 74,846
 Large, E (Lab) 69,993
 Skinner, J (L/AI) 31,344

C majority 4,853
 Total vote: 165,185 (32.4%), C 45.1%, Lab 37.4%, SNP 14.4%, Others 7.8%.

LONDON NORTH WEST

Electoral: 818,365
 *Bethell, Lord (C) 69,803
 Healy, M P (Lab) 62,817
 Ketteringham, A (L/AI) 29,609

Lab majority 7,422
 Total vote: 161,793 (32.4%), C 45.1%, Lab 37.4%, SNP 14.4%, Others 7.8%.

LONDON SOUTH

Electoral: 818,365
 *Price, P (C) 81,308
 Conner, M (Lab) 61,493
 Fryer, J (L/AI) 38,514

C majority 20,015
 Total vote: 161,313 (32.4%), C 45.1%, Lab 37.4%, SNP 14.4%, Others 7.8%.

LONDON SOUTH EAST

Electoral: 818,365
 *Price, P (C) 81,308
 Conner, M (Lab) 61,493
 Fryer, J (L/AI) 38,514

C majority 20,015
 Total vote: 161,313 (32.4%), C 45.1%, Lab 37.4%, SNP 14.4%, Others 7.8%.

LONDON SOUTH WEST

Electoral: 818,365
 *Roberts, Dame S (C) 70,490
 Pollack, Miss A J (Lab) 63,623
 Twigg, D (L/AI) 32,668

C majority 6,867
 Total vote: 164,810 (32.4%), C 45.1%, Lab 37.4%, SNP 14.4%, Others 7.8%.

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C

Kohl shaken Mitterrand under fire Craxi party setback European elections

Fall of Free Democrats and rise of Greens rocks German coalition

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

The elimination of the Free Democrats from the European Parliament and the surge of support for the Greens at the expense of all the established parties has increased the instability of the Bonn coalition government and led Chancellor Helmut Kohl to describe the results as "unsatisfactory".

The final results gave the FDP 4.8 per cent of the vote - less than the minimum 5 per cent needed under German election law to win seats at Strasbourg. It is the first time since the war that the party has been eliminated in a national election, and is indicative of the disarray within the FDP.

The Greens on the other hand were jubilant at winning 8.2 per cent, their highest total in a national poll, and a measure of their increased support since their entry into the Bundestag 16 months ago. They were the only party to campaign against the European Community as it would be, but insisted they would try to change it from inside rather than lead Germany out of the EEC.

The established parties dismissed the Greens' support, which in some cities was as high as 14 per cent, as a normal protest vote. But the Greens, who found strongest backing in university towns and among the young, campaigned hard on environmental issues and this has found an echo in today's Germany.

With seven seats at Strasbourg, the party wants to link with Dutch and Belgian ecologists and other radicals to form

GERMANY

	1984	1979
Electors	(44,452,000)	(42,782,000)
Votes cast	(25,226,000)	(24,099,000)
Turnout	(56.8%)	(56.7%)
Seats	(67)	(61)

1984 (1979) 1984 (1979)
Seats % % %

Christian Democrats (CDU)	(34)	(34)	(37.5)	(38.1)
Christian Socialists (CS)	(7)	(8)	(8.5)	(10.1)
Union (FDP)	(7)	(8)	(8.5)	(10.1)
Democrats (SPD)	(33)	(33)	(37.4)	(40.8)
Free Democrats (FDP)	(0)	(0)	(4.8)	(8.0)
Others	(0)	(0)	(0.7)	(0.8)

SOC: Socialist; EPP: European People's Party (includes Christian Democrats); EDP: European Democrats (includes UK Conservatives); COM: Communists and allies; LIB: Liberals and Democrats; EPD: European Progressive Democrats (includes Gaullists); CDI: Technical Coordination and Defence of Independents; IND: Independents.

A narrow Communist victory in Italy

From Peter Nichols, Rome

The Communists have made it by a hair's breadth. Fears that they would overtake the Christian Democrats to become the largest party in the country for the first time were confirmed, but by the tiny margin of 0.3 per cent.

They were helped by the fact that the Christian Democrats lost ground by comparison with the last European elections. But that is not the real explanation because the Communists themselves gained and the Christian Democrats performed much better than was expected.

The Christian Democrats appear to have halted the decline which marred their performance at the general election last year. Hence the Communists can rightly claim that they did not go out in front simply because their opponents fell back, they also accelerated.

Included in their vote, however, is that of the tiny Democratic Party of Proletarian Unity which took 1.4 per cent at the last European election which it fought independently.

So it can be argued that the Communists did not go ahead on their own.

The Communists are naturally jubilant and whoever they choose as their new secretary to succeed Enrico Berlinguer will face the task of trying to maintain the impetus provided by the European vote to a party which at the national level had looked lately to lack much of its old lustre.

There is a tendency to try to explain away the success by pointing out that the Communists gained votes given to them



Comrades triumph: Communists in Rome celebrating their party's victory

France left stunned by National Front breakthrough

From Diana Geddes, Paris

The spectacular breakthrough of the National Front, coupled with the dramatic slump in the Communist vote in Sunday's European elections, has left France stunned. Some commentators are predicting that the results could lead to a fundamental reshaping of the French political scene.

The Right, already weakened by its own internal divisions which were temporarily papered over for the European election campaign, is now confronted for the first time since the rise of the Poujadists in the mid-1950s by a serious threat on its extreme-right wing. The Socialists have seen support for their main coalition partner on the extreme left reduced to its lowest level in 50 years.

Both are historic events, although the latter is likely to be more durable and, therefore, ultimately more important. The Communists, who gained 11 per cent of the vote in Sunday's elections, the same as the National Front, have lost nearly half their electorate support in the past five years. There seems to be nothing they can do to stop their continuing decline. Participation in government was manifestly not a solution.

As expected, the Socialists also fared badly, their proportion of the vote falling from 24 per cent in the 1979 European elections to 21 per cent. Together, the ruling Socialist-Communist alliance attracted only 32 per cent of the vote, a fall from the 56 per cent they obtained in the last parliamentary elections three years ago and 11 per cent less than the joint opposition list led by Mme Simone Veil.

The French are not used to being ruled by a minority Government and already there are demands from the right for the dissolution of Parliament and an immediate general election. President Mitterrand is not likely to succumb to those pressures, however, and the present Parliament, in which the Socialists have an outright majority, will almost certainly see out the remaining two years of its five-year term.

While the two main opposition parties can afford to be pleased by the size of the gap they have opened up between themselves and the Left, they are nevertheless bound to be disappointed by their own

relatively low score and by their failure to obtain an absolute majority of more than 50 per cent. Now a coalition with the National Front would be essential to achieve an outright majority and they have so far said that they are not prepared to contemplate this.

Although the National Front has recently chalked up some spectacular local by-election successes, it has never before obtained more than 3 per cent of the vote in a national election. It was expected to do well, but not nearly as well as it did.

M Jean-Marie Le Pen, the Front's leader and a colourful ex-paratrooper, led a forceful campaign based on populist, nationalistic themes which had a direct bearing on people's everyday lives - unemployment, immigrants, law and order, moral decline, nuclear war and the Russian menace. The boring complexities of Europe, to which the traditional parties tried to pay lip-service in their own strikingly lacklustre campaigns, were not for him.

The National Front's message is, however, predominantly negative. It still has no real programme. It remains to be seen whether its latest success is just a flash in the pan - an exasperated vote of protest cast by a disillusioned electorate in the knowledge that it would have no direct impact on their lives, or whether it can be used, as M Le Pen maintains, as a launching board for a new political force in France.

The Communists are licking their wounds and wondering what they should do next.

FRANCE

	1984	1979
Electors	36,424,000	(35,180,531)
Votes cast	20,689,000	(21,356,950)
Turnout	56.8%	(60.7%)
Seats	(61)	(61)

1984 (1979) 1984 (1979)
Seats % % %

UDF (L) & (RPP)	(41)	(22)	(42.5)	(27.6)
UDF (RPP)	(41)	(22)	(42.5)	(27.6)
Communists (COM)	(10)	(19)	(16.3)	(23.5)
National Front	(0)	(0)	(11.0)	(1.0)
Ecologists	(0)	(0)	(3.4)	(4.4)
ERE	(0)	(0)	(3.3)	(1.8)
Others	(0)	(0)	(7.3)	(4.8)

Notes: Figures are based on official results from French Ministry of the Interior. Results are received by the BBC from the French Ministry of the Interior and the Centre for the Study of the European Parliament and are subject to change.

Thorn says European election turnout was 'a catastrophe'

Continued from page 1

ing extremist or regional groups can be expected to exploit their new-found public platform in Strasbourg to make their dissenting voices heard more loudly than ever.

The new parliament will have the same centre-right weighting as the old, with a slightly stronger Socialist presence, thanks largely to the success of the British Labour Party. But with the notoriously low attendance levels during debates, there will be many opportunities for the tiny parties to influence votes in an unpredictable way.

Inasmuch as the parliament has always sought to put itself in the vanguard of the movement towards greater European cooperation and union, the low vote is also an indictment of the EEC itself. It must be significant that the only country to register a meaningful increase in the poll was Denmark, where a very successful campaign by the anti-EEC party mobilized 6 per cent more of the electorate to vote.

The fact that the Liberal party was arguably the most committed of all to a European federal state, did poorly almost everywhere, further underlines

the lack of interest in the central issue of cooperation which the elections were meant to be all about.

If there were a trend at all it was the predictable one away from governments in power.

But the lack of a credible opposition, particularly in West Germany and France, was a major factor in votes going to dissenting parties - the left wing ecologists in right wing West Germany and the ultra-right wing National Front in Socialist France.

Both of these parties, with a little help from their political

friends, now seem certain to be able to form their own group in the new parliament. This will mean they will have the right to representation on policy-making committees, financial support from the parliament's budget and privileged use of the parliament's facilities.

Belgian voters, true to form, decided to go one way in Flanders and the other way in Wallonia. The one thing on which voters on both sides of the linguistic frontier were agreed was the need for an Ecology member.

In Greece, with only a small

fraction of the vote outstanding, the ruling Socialists were maintaining their lead with 41.6 per cent of the total. The conservative New Democracy Party increased its following modestly to 38 per cent.

The two biggest political parties in the Irish Republic, Fianna Fail and Fine Gael, looked set to gain seats at the expense of the Labour Party as counting continued.

Minority groupings on the whole did badly.

In opulent Luxembourg, the Socialists made impressive gains. The fact that two

PARLIAMENT June 18 1984

New tanks and ships to be ordered

DEFENCE

Orders will shortly be placed for 62 Challenger tanks from the Royal Ordnance Factory at Leeds to equip a fifth regiment of the British Army of the Rhine. Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, announced in the Commons when opening the two-day debate on the 1984 defence estimates.

Sufficient Challenger tanks had already been ordered to equip four regiments and other enhancements were in hand which would strengthen BAOR equipment to an extent not seen in the past three decades.

Mr Heseltine also announced that the Government would shortly be inviting industry to make competitive proposals to design and build the first class of a new type of support ship, the Auxiliary Oiler Replenishment.

This was a new concept for the support of the Royal Navy, a "one-stop" ship which would carry in one hull all the fuel and stores needed for replenishment at sea. It was also a new concept in ship procurement as this was the first time proposals to design and build a first-of-class ship for such important and complex work were going out to competition.

Mr Heseltine said the one profound achievement over the past 40 years had been the avoidance of a world conflict, despite the constant reality of East-West tension. But they could not be prepared to rest on the mere absence of war.

Peace between East and West had been preserved because of a perception on all sides that the alternative was too appalling to contemplate and because great resources had been devoted to military expenditures.

Peace based on fear and suspicion would always be uneasy and uncertain and it was the task of the statesman to move to a situation where peace was based on mutual

understanding and on trust. But the existence of peace itself was a prize beyond previous attainment. It was a challenge, but not a disaster, that they had not also moved to place in a climate of trust.

The primary purpose of Nato was to preserve the peace and security of its member nations, and this is what it had achieved for 40 years. They had made it clear they would maintain their defences at a level sufficient to deter threats to their peace and security and that they would talk to the Soviet Union and to achieve a meaningful dialogue on reducing East-West tension and securing arms control.

The joint declaration on East-West relations at the London summit reiterated the "United States" offer to re-start nuclear arms control talks anywhere, at any time and without preconditions. These words were repeated by the Soviet Union which put no constructive proposals in their place.

The leaders of the Alliance nations believed their fundamental aim was to preserve the freedom of their peoples through the maintenance of strong defence forces capable of resisting aggression.

The British contribution to Nato defence continued to be second only to that of the United States. It was spending £17,000m on defence this year and £18,000m next year. Britain's defence contribution outstripped that of its major European allies by a total figure of 10 per cent, and as a percentage of GNP.

He had announced proposals for the reorganization of the Ministry of Defence which were designed to achieve greater efficiency in the conduct of its business. These were being worked through and he would be announcing the results before the recess.

The Government were committed to secure greater competition across the range of its equipment procurement and support services. Analysis had shown that significant savings, up to 30 per cent in some

recent cases, could be achieved through competition.

We intend (he went on) also to pursue greater international collaboration in the development and production of new weapons systems. In particular we seek greater arms cooperation within Europe and between Europe and the United States.

European collaboration was important because it demonstrated to the US that the European allies were prepared to play their full part in Nato defence.

For the future Britain was discussing with her partners an outline concept for a European agile fighter aircraft to meet the air threat from the Warsaw Pact in the 1990s and beyond.

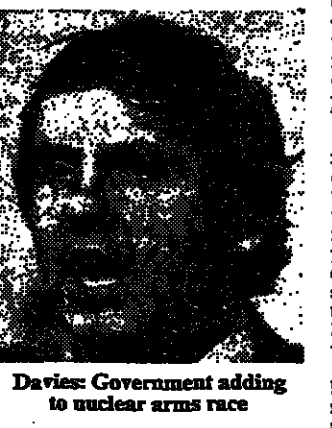
He was currently the chairman of the European group of defence ministers which aimed to harmonize European views, and to ensure that the European contribution to the common defence was as effective as possible.

There was scope for a more European approach in the field of defence procurement. European collaboration had been shown to work.

What was now needed was the political will to carry forward the harmonization of military and industrial thinking and practice. There must be discussions about real issues with a fixed agenda and a set time table.

He would be the first to extol the benefits of the deterrent effect of nuclear weapons, provided that it was not presented as some dramatic shift in approach which the Russians might see as a lack of confidence and will in the West to defend themselves. That would make war more likely, not less likely.

A no first use strategy could well weaken deterrence, not strengthen it. It was not self-evidently better in political, or even the moral terms in which these arguments were so often cloaked, to pursue a policy that might make war itself more likely.



Heseltine: Government adding to nuclear arms race

policy to one of greater reliance on conventional defence.

Mr Heseltine's policy of packing the defence ministry with directors and managers from the arms industries was disturbing and distasteful. He had started with Mr Peter Levene, the chairman of United Scientific Holdings, who got a lot of information from the department. He had also got a lot of publicity at the Alderson "bazaar" for a Ferris 80 scout car. He was concerned that, after six months of being taught the arts of gamekeeping, such people were made poachers again.

Sir Humphrey Alkins (Spelthorne, C) said he was somewhat anxious about the "leakage" of information from the arms industry, together with collaboration with Nato allies in the development and production of new weapons, could result in British industry not always winning the orders. That would mean that only part of Britain's defence industrial base would survive.

Just over 40 years ago Britain had been a world leader in the development of ships getting through to her shores with vital imports. It was at least arguable that if the nuclear stalemate and the contemplation of nuclear war prevented such a conflict, a hostile power like the Soviet Union might seek to bring Britain to her knees by the threat of nuclear war.

The Government had a duty to look to Britain's merchant shipping resources which were pitifully thin and getting thinner.

Dr David Owen, leader of the SDP, (Plymouth, Devonport) said the Government was making deeper cuts in defence spending than ever envisaged by Sir John Nott.

All the signs were they were doing under the present Secretary of State exactly what they were warned against by the previous Secretary of State - keeping more hulls but not equipping them with enough modern equipment or staffing them with properly trained people.

It was dangerous to put ships at risk by not having the necessary capital expenditure.

If the Government wanted Trident it ought to increase the expenditure in order to pay both for Trident and for an improved conventional defence force. On present plans, he did not believe it was possible for the Secretary of State to fulfil the current commitments.

He had earlier to increase expenditure or sacrifice Trident. He believed Trident should be sacrificed, though the savings made by doing so could not be earmarked for the health service or other purposes. The savings might go to improving conventional defence forces.

There was a definite change of mood among senior armed services men as they saw the consequences of Trident.

The Times has asked for reduction in BAOR, which was extraordinary, but at least it had recognized that on the present arithmetic the Secretary of State's forward projections did not add up and that radical alternatives would have to be looked at.

Pensions to rise in line with inflation

SOCIAL SECURITY

Pensions are to be increased by 5.1 per cent in November in line with inflation. Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, announced in a statement to the Commons.

This compared, he said, with a forecast of 4.5 per cent inflation for the fourth quarter of the year. Other benefits would also be increased and this would mean a rise in the social security budget of £1,600m bringing it to £9,000m, almost one third of all public spending.

Mr Fowler said: Supplementary pension is increased by the rise in the retail price index less housing costs which are paid in full. This gives a figure of 4.7 per cent and again this will be paid in full.

The standard basic rate of pension will go up to £35.80 for a single person and £37.30 for a married couple. This means that between November 1978 and November 1984 pensions will have risen by 83.6 per cent compared with an expected rise in prices of 74.4 per cent.

We will also be taking a further step towards the abolition of the pensioners' earnings rule by increasing the limit by 7.7 per cent from £12.50 a week.

The standard rates of unemployment benefit will be increased to £28.45 for a single person and £46 for a married couple. I also propose to change the basis of payment of unemployment benefit so that from later this financial year all new claimants will be paid fortnightly in advance and in arrears as at present. This change will not affect the amount of unemployment benefit properly paid to claimants but it will cut out overpayments that are caused now by people returning to work during the advance payment period.

To help families child benefit will be increased to £6.25. This means that both benefits remain at their highest level in real terms. For families in work the family income supplement prescribed amounts are being raised to £90 for a family with one child and the maximum payment for a family with one child will go up to £23. Families receiving family income supplement will also gain from the increase in child benefit. I am, however, proposing that changes in the prescribed amounts should, like all other changes in circumstances, only be taken into account when a new family income supplement award is made. As from November, therefore, the increase in these amounts will apply only to new awards.

The long-term scale rate of supplementary benefit will go up to £35.70 for a single householder and £37.10 for a married couple. The ordinary rate for short-term and unemployed claimants under 60 will go up to £28.05 for a single householder and £45.55 for a couple. The scale rates for children will go up by 4.7 per cent. Heating additions will be increased in line

with the rise in fuel prices since May 1983 which was 3.2 per cent.

I also propose to make a significant further extension in the scope of age related heating additions. At present these are only paid automatically to supplementary pensioners.

The housing benefit needs allowances will be going up by 4.8 per cent apart from those for children which will be raised by 50p more than is required to maintain their value giving an increase of 8 per cent. The other changes already announced will take place in November except that the increases in thresholds for high rent schemes which were due to take effect then will now be deferred until April 1985.

Public service pensions will be increased by 5.1 per cent; so also will benefits for disabled people and war pensions. Mobility allowance will rise to a new rate of £20. This will be exactly double the rate we inherited on taking office, and will represent an increase in real terms of almost 11 per cent since then.

The war pensioners' mobility supplement will be increased to £22.5 a week and the 100 per cent disability pension will go up to £58.40 a week.

All war widows' pensions will be increased in line with prices. But I must say that I am able to make a real improvement for the older war widows - most of whom were widowed during the world wars. I shall be increasing the age at which they receive at age 65 to £5 a week and at age 70 to £10 a week - increases of over 15 per cent. I shall also be introducing a new rate of £12.50 for the oldest war widows - those aged over 80.

Mr Michael Meacher, chief Opposition spokesman on health and social security (Oldham West, Lab) said the minister had once again demonstrated that under this Government there was one law for the rich and another for the poor. Back-tracking on Labour's formula for determining pensions that Government had so far short-changed the single pensioner by £2.90 a week and the married pensioner by £4.85 a week.

On June 13, 1979, the minister's predecessor, Mr Patrick Jenkin, told the House: "It remains the Government's firm intention that pensioners and other long-term beneficiaries can confidently look forward to sharing in the increased standards of living of the country as a whole".

Today that promise stood totally broken.

Mr Fowler said Mr Meacher's response was exactly what was expected from him. In short, it was arrogant nonsense. Mr Meacher was a member of a government which because it changed from the historic to the forecast method managed to defraud pensioners of something like £500m.

The government of which Mr Meacher was a member presided over a rate of inflation of 110 per cent. That was devastatingly bad news for pensioners.

MPs to vote on remarks of colleague

PRIVILEGE

The Speaker (Mr Bernard Weatherill) ruled that remarks by Mr Tony Banks (Newham North West, Lab) on Tuesday June 12 during a debate on the Greater London Council (Money) (No 2) Bill should be considered as a possible breach of parliamentary privilege.

Conservative MPs, he said, had objected to Mr Banks' statement, that as a GLC member he would use his influence at County Hall to ensure that they hit the constituencies of those Conservative members who voted in favour of an instruction to curb the council's spending.

The Speaker said his attention had been drawn by Mr Tony Banks (Twickenham, C), Mr Neil Thorpe (Ilford South, C) and Mr Richard Tracey (Surrey, C) to words spoken by Mr Banks indicating an intention to restrict the provision of new services in the constituency of any MP in the GLC area who voted in favour of the instruction.

I am (he said) satisfied this is a matter to which ought to allow precedence and accordingly Mr Banks, whose letter I received first, may table a motion at the commencement of public business tomorrow on which the House will decide.

MPs will be voting whether to refer the matter to the Committee on Privileges for investigation.

How to raise Sakharov case with Moscow

The case of Dr Sakharov, the Nobel prize winner, and his wife, Mrs Yelena Bonner, is likely to be raised by Sir Geoffrey Howe, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, when he visits Moscow in July. It was made clear in the House of Lords.

Lord Malloy (Lab) pointed out at question time that Dr Sakharov was at this moment being forcibly fed and his wife, who had a serious heart condition, was being refused medicine other than those available to Russians. The Soviet action, he said, was devoid of any sense of compassion and bereft of any civilized behaviour.

Lady Young, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said the Government had repeatedly made clear to the Soviet Government its concern at the treatment of Dr Sakharov. It would not be appropriate to disclose any particular points the Foreign Secretary might raise when he visited Moscow in July but clearly he would have these developments in mind.

Coke works rioters condemned

COAL DISPUTE

Those on the picket lines at the Orgreave coking works in South Yorkshire today were not pickets, but demonstrators and rioters, Sir Michael Havers, Attorney General, said during questions in the Commons.

He was replying to Mr Dennis Canavan (Falkirk West, Lab) who had said there was growing public concern at the parliamentary behaviour of the police.

Mr Canavan said: Will Sir Michael Havers confirm that the policing strategy being used during the dispute was decided well in advance at a meeting in February between himself, the Home Secretary and the chief constables?

It is not about time that this Tory Government stopped using the police for blatant political purposes of waging a vendetta against the NUM?

Sir Michael Havers: He speaks of the parliamentary. Those of us who were listening to *The World at One* today heard there were 5,000 so-called pickets - and pickets they were not, they are demonstrators and rioters in many cases.

The whole road at the end was littered with lumps of concrete, stones, bottles and bricks, mostly taken from a wall demolished by people Mr Canavan supports.

If that is what he considers unfair treatment, he should think again and realize that the parliamentary comes from those Mr Canavan supports and not from the police.

Mr Patrick Nicholson (Teignbridge, C) said the NUM and TUC had recommended that the number of pickets should be six and not 5,000.

Sir Michael Havers: Six is a reasonable number. I would remind the House of what is the right of a picket. It is to obtain or communicate information and seek to persuade a man not to go to work.

What we have seen today, and it has been one of the worst, was far removed from that. What is going on at the frontlines makes nonsense of the rules.

Mr David Ashby (North West Leicestershire, C) called for a Riot Act to deal with large assemblies.

Sir Michael Havers: The Law Commission last September recommended a new type of unfair assembly, ranging from a very serious one down to a much lower degree, giving an option for trial by magistrates, if agreed by both sides.

One of the problems of the serious offence of unfair assembly is that it can only be tried by indictment which can lead to great delays.

Parliament today

Committees (2.30): Conclusion of debate on defence. Lords (2.30): Trade Union Bill, committee, second day.

Israel bans anti-Arab fanatics from next month's elections

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

The extreme right-wing Kach Party of Rabbi Meir Kahane, which advocated the violent expulsion of Palestinians from both Israel proper and the territories conquered in 1967, has been banned from next month's general election.

The ban was ordered late on Sunday night by 18 votes to 10 with seven abstentions after a lengthy meeting of the central election committee, on which all parties with a seat in this Israeli Parliament are represented.

Supporting the prohibition, Justice Gabriel Bach, the committee chairman, argued that antisemitism would no longer have to invoke the *Protocols of the Elders of Zion* if a person were elected to the Knesset whose party's broadsheet advocated the destruction of mosques and killing of Arabs. Later, Rabbi Kahane announced that he would appeal against the ban to the High Court.

An official letter sent to the party, many of whose members are new Jewish immigrants from America, spelt out the grounds for the ban, which was not enforced at the last election in June 1981 when Kach failed to secure the minimum percentage of votes necessary to win a parliamentary seat.

The letter said that the party advocated racist principles which were in contradiction to the independence to the State of Israel; openly supported acts of terror; and attempted to fan

hatred and hostility among various sectors of the Israeli population.

The realization of the principles of this list would both represent a danger to the rule of democracy in Israel and be liable to bring about a collapse of public order, it concluded.

Some members of the ruling Likud coalition voted against the ban, while others abstained. A spokesman explained that a free vote had been allowed because although Likud members were against the party's principles they were opposed to banning any list from the election scheduled for July 23.

Terrorist suspects named in court

The suspected members of the Jewish terrorist organization exposed by the general security services in April were publicly identified yesterday after the district court in Jerusalem lifted its ban on publishing their names (Moshe Brilliant writes).

The prisoners included officials in the occupied West Bank but none belonged to the top leadership. However they were all active in the mainstream of the settlement movement and it will be difficult for Gush Emunim, the main settlement organization to distance itself from them.

The number one accused described in the indictment as a planner, organizer and participant in all the anti-Arab atrocities attributed to the

organization was identified as Mr. Menachem Livni, aged 34, an electronics engineer living in Kiryat Arba, a Jewish suburb of Hebron. He was said to be a commander of an Army Reserve engineers unit and was head of the Society for Renewed Jewish Settlement in Hebron.

A charge sheet linked him with attempts to murder members of the Palestinian National Guidance Council in 1980, conspiracy to blow up the Dome of the Rock on the Temple Mount, the murder of students of the Islamic College in Hebron last year and the booby-trapping of Arab buses in Jerusalem in April.

Other accused are Yehuda Ezion, a founder of Ofra settlement on the West Bank and Dr. Yehoshua Ben Shimon, aged 34, of Jerusalem, a captain in the regular Army who has been decorated for bravery.

Perhaps the figure most widely known to Arabs and Jews in the West Bank is Mr. Moshe Zar, a prominent land broker who was stabbed and seriously injured, allegedly in connexion with his activities.

Another suspect, Mr. Ze'ev Friedman, was once deputy chairman of the Kiryat Arba local council.

The ban on publishing their names had been requested by the accused through their lawyers. They claim their families who live in the West Bank would be in danger of reprisals.



Handing over: President Reagan presenting the Olympic torch at the opening ceremonies of the International Games for the Disabled on Long Island, New York.

Washington worry holds up nuclear pact with China

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

The United States has held up a nuclear cooperation agreement with China to get "full mutual understanding" with Peking on its implementation.

A State Department spokesman, in a carefully worded statement on Friday did not, however, comment directly on press reports that the United States was seeking additional assurances from Peking about its non-proliferation policies before sending the agreement to Congress for approval.

On Friday *The Washington Post* reported official sources as saying that intelligence suggested that the Chinese had aided Pakistan's nuclear weapons programme.

The spokesman declined comment on this, but in another answer said: "We remain concerned about unsafeguarded nuclear activities in Pakistan. We have made our concerns

known to the Government in Pakistan at every appropriate opportunity. We have welcomed President Zia's repeated statements that Pakistan will not acquire a nuclear device of any kind."

The Pakistan Foreign Minister, Mr. Yaqub Khan, said in London on Sunday that the suggestion that Pakistan would benefit from the proposed transfer of American nuclear technology to China was wrong and fantastic. Pakistan was receiving no assistance from China or any other country for its nuclear programme, which was solely for peaceful purposes.

The State Department spokesman said the United States had made clear through the negotiations with China the peaceful nuclear cooperation had to rest on "basic shared non-proliferation principles and practices".

The US-Chinese agreement, initiated on April 30 during President Reagan's Peking visit, provides a framework under which American firms could sell the Chinese nuclear power reactors worth billions of dollars.

Mr. Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Prime Minister, said at a White House dinner on January 10: "We do not engage in nuclear proliferation ourselves, nor do we help other countries develop nuclear weapons." There had been wide-spread reports that China had helped Pakistan.

The State Department spokesman said that before submitting the pact to President Reagan, and before sending it to Congress, "We want to be sure that we have taken all necessary steps to ensure a full mutual understanding with the Chinese on matters relating to the implementation of the agreement".

Protests shake Uruguay

From Douglas Tweedale, Montevideo

Political tension has increased dramatically in Uruguay since the military Government, arrested Senator Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, the country's leading opposition candidate, as he returned from exile last Saturday.

By Sunday night, members of Senator Ferreira's Blanco Party had staged the first of what promises to be a series of street demonstrations to demand his release. The country's military leaders found themselves caught up in persistent rumours of palace coups and Government changes just five nights before elections are scheduled to be held.

About 5,000 of Senator Ferreira's supporters braved a tense confrontation with riot police on Montevideo's main avenue during a march from the Blanco Party headquarters which was led by Senator Ferreira's wife and daughter.

The marchers chanted "Wilson, Wilson" and "Let them go". (Senator Ferreira's son aged 32 was also arrested by the military) until they came face-to-face with a cordon of police.

After a tense conversation between police and the march's leaders, both sides agreed to leave the scene, and the demonstration ended without incident.

Meanwhile, however, a rumour that President Gregorio Alvarez had been removed by an internal military coup spread so quickly that both General Alvarez and General Hugo Medina, the army commander in chief, were forced to make rare public statements on Sunday night to deny the reports.

Political sources said that the wave of rumours was, in itself, a sign that the unpopular military Government has been badly shaken by the consequences of Senator Ferreira's arrest.

A stronger defence voice for Europe, as called for last week by the foreign ministers of the seven member states of the Western European Union, will be at the heart of discussions between parliamentary delegates at the WEU's four-day biennial assembly, which opened in Paris yesterday.

Among the reports delegates will be asked to approve is one on European security by Sir Dudley Smith, Conservative MP for Warwick and Leamington, in which he puts forward detailed proposals for "Europeanizing" Nato so that its institutions, policy and strategy "more properly reflect the European view of defence requirements".

Another report calls on the

Mixed fortunes in civil war Contras resent US pressures

From Alan Tomlinson, Tegucigalpa

A grave military and logistical crisis. "Our sources of supply are paralysed. For two months we have received no munitions, boots or food. The Reagan Administration, which has great influence in this area (US aid is channelled to the rebels through the CIA), is manipulating the situation to force us to agree to an alliance" he said.

"We have always been in favour of an alliance but it must be based on political unity and led by legitimate leaders. The only thing which is separating us is the interference of external forces which have infiltrated the northern group for interests of their own."

Senator Rivera said he was referring to former members of the notorious Somocero National Guard, the US Government in the shape of the CIA and elements of the Honduran armed forces.

"If they (the FDN) clean their house then we will shake hands with them and join one force" he said.

Senator Alfonso Robelo, political leader of Arde, who believes an alliance with the FDN is imperative now that their forces are in contact in the field, won a substantial majority in the group's policy-making assembly for a document setting out conditions for unity which has since been presented to the FDN.

Nicaraguan leader seeks Soviet arms

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, the Foreign Minister, who held talks with Mr. Andrei Gromyko, his Soviet opposite number.

Before leaving Managua Senator Ortega said Nicaragua needed an "adequate number of planes" to face American aggression, which is one of the reasons why it has been pushing particularly hard for the reaction of the WEU, in its capacity as the only European

body competent to speak on defence matters.

The report, which has already received the unanimous approval of the WEU defence committee, points out that European countries now contribute 65-75 per cent of Nato-ready forces in Europe. It calls for the appointment of Europeans to two key Nato positions, one as head of Shape headquarters in Europe, the other as special assistant for international affairs to the Supreme Allied Commander Europe.

However, it rejects a recent suggestion by Mr. Henry Kissinger, the former US Secretary of State, for the Supreme Allied Commander Europe himself to be European.

The seven members of the WEU are: Great Britain, France, West Germany, Belgium, Italy, Luxembourg and Holland. Unlike the others, France is not a member of the Nato integrated military command, which is one of the reasons why it has been pushing particularly hard for the reaction of the WEU, in its capacity as the only European

body competent to speak on defence matters.

Black gold miners reject pay offer

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

South Africa's fledgling black mineworkers' union yesterday declared a dispute with the Chamber of Mines, the employers' organization, after the breakdown of talks on the annual wage increases in the country's gold mines, due to come into effect on July 1.

The next step is for the dispute to go to a conciliation board. If it is not resolved there, the union could then call a strike, which would be the first legal stoppage by blacks in 100 years of South African gold mining.

In the third round of talks, which have been going on since the beginning of the month, the chamber offered increases in the minimum basic wage ranging from 12 to 14 per cent, plus a package of fringe benefits involving services increments, overpayments and shift allowances.

In a statement rejecting the offer, the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), which claims a membership of 70,000 of the 428,000 blacks employed by the 34 gold mining companies belonging to the chamber, demanded a bigger increase in basic pay, and said the proposed fringe benefits were less than many of its members already enjoyed.

THE Num, which was founded in August, 1982, and was recognized by the chamber only in June of last year, is demanding a minimum pay increase of 25 per cent, though union officials indicated they would settle for around 20 per cent.

The chamber began by offering an increase of about 10 per cent which is roughly in line with inflation, and the same as it has already agreed to with the much smaller number of white officials and miners it employs.

According to the NUM, the chamber has threatened to implement its latest offer of 12-14 per cent unilaterally, to meet the July 1 deadline. The union issued a warning yesterday of possible labour unrest.

Although the NUM still represents only a small proportion of black mineworkers, any wage agreement it negotiates is bound to set a norm

Freed ANC leader to leave today for Britain

Johannesburg - Mr David Kilson, the Briton released on May 11 after more than 19 years in Pretoria Central Prison, is due to leave by air today for Britain, which he last saw in 1959.

He was jailed in December 1964 for 20 years for sabotage and other offences and was a member of the high command of the banned African National Congress, (Michael Hornsby writes).

Mr Kilson's departure was delayed first by the need to get an exit permit from the South African authorities - he has British and South African nationality - and then by the death of his 91-year-old father in Johannesburg, who lived just long enough to see his son's release. Mr Kilson is 64.

Muldoon stems run on dollar

Wellington - The Reserve Bank moved yesterday to stop a run on the New Zealand dollar triggered by speculation of a possible devaluation to follow the snap election on July 14. Foreign exchange dealings, which began on Friday, continued yesterday but in more controlled fashion after the bank's intervention, (W. P. Reeves writes).

Sir Robert Muldoon, the Prime Minister, warned speculators of the possibility of government controls to prevent them financing deals. He repeated that there would be no devaluation.

Greenland leader survives poll

Copenhagen - Mr Jonathan Motzfeldt, chairman of Greenland's local parliament (Landsting) since the vast icebound territory achieved home rule from Denmark in 1979, will continue in power in coalition with the small Inuit (Eskimo Nationalist) Party after inconclusive elections earlier this month (Christopher Pollett writes).

Mr Motzfeldt's left-wing Siumut Party won 11 seats and Inuit three, giving the coalition partners a majority in the 25-seat local legislature. The conservative Atassut Party won 11 seats.

Jockey dies

Paris (AFP) - The French steeplechase jockey, Guy Humault, aged 27, has died from head injuries after his horse fell during the Prix Ferdinand Dufaure at the Auteuil race course here on Sunday.

René returned

Victoria, Seychelles (AP) - President René was reelected yesterday with 92.6 per cent of the vote in a one-candidate poll, a drop from the 98 per cent he received five years ago.

Prison deaths

Istanbul (Reuters) - The death toll in a hunger strike by Istanbul prisoners demanding political status and an end to alleged torture has risen to four, relatives of the protesters said yesterday.

Corsica blasts

Ajaccio (AFP) - Nineteen explosions rocked southern Corsica early yesterday, including seven in the capital, causing considerable damage and badly wounding a police guard.

Curfew lifted

Accra (AFP) - The night curfew in force in Ghana for two and a half years has been lifted after the reopening last week of six of Ghana's borders with Ivory Coast and nine with Togo.

Border escape

Manich (AFP) - A border guard has become the fifth person this year to escape from Czechoslovakia into West Germany.

Pandas for LA

Los Angeles (Reuters) - As well as athletes, China is sending two giant pandas to Los Angeles for the Olympic Games. Arriving next month, they will be displayed in a zoo during the Games and later tour other American cities.

Khaddam in bid to end deadlock

Bikfaya, Lebanon (Reuters) - Mr Abdul Halim Khaddam, the Syrian Vice-President, began talks with Lebanese leaders yesterday aimed at reconciling Christian and Muslim ministers who are deadlocked over political reforms and the future of Lebanon's divided army.

Mr Khaddam, on his first visit to Lebanon in more than a year, met President Gemayel and the Prime Minister, Mr Rashid Karami, at the presidential summer palace in Bikfaya, 11 miles north-east of Beirut.

He was expected to see Cabinet ministers in the evening at a dinner hosted by Mr Gemayel. Palace sources said the Shia Muslim leader Mr Nabih Berri, in hospital suffering from exhaustion, would send a representative.

The Druze leader, Mr Walid Jumblatt, the Christian Phalangist leader, Mr Pierre Gemayel and former President Camille Chamoun were also expected, the sources said. They and Mr Berri are all members of Mr Karami's "national unity" Cabinet, which has failed to meet since it won a parliamentary confidence vote last Tuesday.

In Damascus, the Syrian Government newspaper *Tishrin* appeared to hold the Christian "Lebanese Forces" militia



Lebanon talks: President Gemayel (left) welcoming the Syrian Vice-President to Lebanon yesterday.

responsible for the Cabinet paralysis.

The "Lebanese Forces" advocate each main sect having its own army in its own canton. Syria favours reintegration of Christian and Muslim army units.

Mr Khaddam's task is to cut through a wrangle between

Muslim and Christian politicians over which should come first - stabilizing the ceasefire or agreement on reforms.

The Israelis want an end to the violence, which has caused about 1,000 casualties since the Cabinet took office on April 30, before they discuss reform.

Iranian offensive 'near'

Manama (AP) - Iranian volunteers converged on the battlefield yesterday apparently for the long-expected offensive against Iraq, while Kuwait announced that it was seeking sophisticated American weapons to boost its air defence.

Iranian state radio reported that "thousands of zealots" were pouring into frontline positions at Basra, in southern Iraq. Iran has massed an estimated 400,000 troops and

Revolutionary Guards for an onslaught designed mainly to cut off Basra from the rest of Iraq.

In Baghdad, soldiers and students were screaming along the southern frontlines in anticipation of the Iranian offensive, the Gulf News Agency reported. Elsewhere, behind the battlefield, volunteers have been training to join the Army.

"Indications in Baghdad

show the (Iranian) offensive is imminent, with the Iraqis bracing themselves to crush it," the Bahrain-based agency said. "The Iraqis will meanwhile, tighten the blockade of Kharg, which they began last February." Kharg Island is Iran's main oil shipping terminal in the Gulf.

Iraqi military commanders have vowed to "annihilate" the Iranian offensive.

Presidents attack terrorism

President Reagan and President Jayewardene of Sri Lanka strongly condemned terrorism in public statements at the beginning of their talks yesterday (Mohsin Ali writes from Washington).

Mr Reagan said that "free men and women of this planet will never cover before terrorists", and added that "human liberty will prevail and civilization will triumph over this cowardly form of barbarism".

He applauded President Jayewardene's determination not to yield to terrorism in his own country and his efforts to find, through the democratic process, a peaceful resolution of communal strife.

President Jayewardene said that there was terrorism in the extreme north of his country where a "group of misguided people of Tamil birth seek separation from a united Sri Lanka". But he added that there were more Tamils living in the east and among the Sinhalese than in the region that sought separation, and they did not support the terrorists.

President Jayewardene, who is on his first state visit here, is also discussing economic aid problems and international developments in Asia and other parts of the world during talks with the Reagan administration.

THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS of the Republic of Guinea

is about to issue a tender for the reconstruction works of the road Conakry-Manou, a distance of approximately 225 km and the main roadway of Guinea.

To prepare the issue of this tender the Ministry of Public Works intends firstly to prequalify companies which will then be qualified to submit a tender. The prequalification of April 1982 has been cancelled.

- The main characteristics of the project are:
- 1-The works consist of:
 - Reinforcing the existing road for about 100km. The reinforcement will be of hard core - estimated total tonnage is approx. 350,000 tons.
 - The duration of the works is 30 months.
 - 2-The financing of the works is covered for 70% of the foreign currency by the African Development Fund (ADF), for 30% of the foreign currency by the International Development Association (IDA) and by the Guinean Government for the local currency and taxes.
 - 3-The prequalification is open to companies eligible according to the regulations of the allocation of contracts of the ADF and/or the IDA.
 - 4-The companies retained will be divided into two groups: a group of companies eligible according to the regulations of the ADF and a group of companies eligible according to the regulations of the IDA. Where these two groups are not identical, the companies will be invited to tender their offer for 30%, 70% and 100% respectively of the volume of work and the evaluation of the tenders will be effected separately for each group. When each of the evaluations result in the selection of the same offer, a single contract will be awarded for the complete works.
 - 5-Where the 2 evaluations do not result in the selection of the same offer, 2 different contracts will be awarded. The works will be divided into 2 lots: lot 1 will cover approximately 70% of the total amount and lot 2 will cover the remaining 30%. The ADF will finance 100% of the foreign currency costs of Lot 1 and the IDA 100% of the foreign currency costs of lot 2 whilst the Government will finance the local currency and the taxes for the two lots.
 - 6-The prequalification documentation will be available as from 15 June 1984 from the following organisations:
 - Direction de l'Office du Projet Routier
 - Ministère des Travaux Publics
 - Conakry
 - L'Ambassade de Guinée en France
 - 7-The prequalification documentation should be submitted to the Directeur de l'Office du Projet Routier no later than the 16 July 1984 at 10.00 a.m. when they will be opened during a public meeting.
 - 8-The works are due to commence March 1985.

Boycott failure will force Solidarity to reshape strategy

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

Poland's communist authorities announced yesterday that the large participation in Sunday's council elections had dealt a lasting blow to the Solidarity underground.

The unofficial turnout figure was said by the Polish press to be more than 75 per cent of the 26 million eligible voters, but there is no indication yet of how many votes were spoiled.

"The elections were a specific political test", said Mr Jerzy Urban, the Government spokesman, at a midnight press conference. "The boycott of the election announced by the underground was a failure. Our opponents wanted to turn the elections into a political referendum and in a way we are grateful for this."

Solidarity had organized complex checking mechanisms to ensure that the authorities did not try to falsify the results. The underground strategists believe that this unofficial tally - based on random five minute counting checks at polling stations and on stolen ballot papers - will not be ready before Thursday or Friday.

Mr Lech Walesa, who has made his future as Solidarity leader dependent on the response to the election boycott,

will wait until then before making a decision.

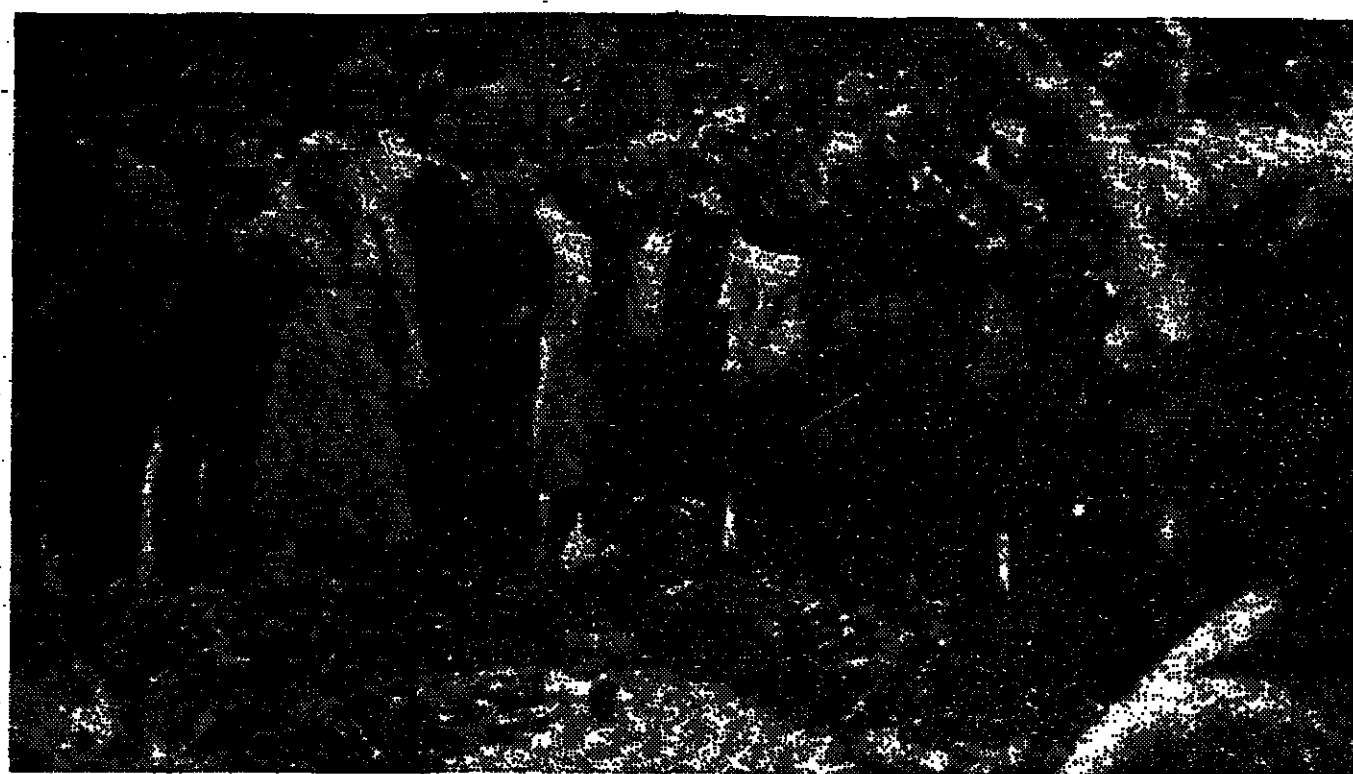
Sunday was the feast of St Kazimierz, the patron of good rulers, but it seems that the Catholic Church was not impressed. The primate, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, did not appear at his local polling station and a communiqué issued at the end of a plenary session of bishops concentrated on calling for the release of political prisoners.

"Some bishops expressed their concern over new political arrests. Such a situation gives rise to new tensions and does not promote social peace", the communiqué said. It also called for a "new political atmosphere" in Poland.

"No independent spiritual authority gave us support", Mr Urban said in a statement that will be welcomed in Moscow. "and we therefore do not have to share our success."

Political analysts in Warsaw saw the result as a "good one" for General Jaruzelski if only because it creates the impression that three-quarters of the country support him.

But voters leaving the polling stations on Sunday gave much broader reasons for ignoring the Solidarity boycott call. Some appeared to fear vague bureau-



Gesture of defiance: A group of Solidarity supporters gathered around a cross of flowers raising their hands in a victory salute during a brief demonstration of support for the union's election boycott in Warsaw.

cratic repercussions - especially those who were hoping to go to university, travel abroad or advance on the housing list - and in the villages there was a degree of group pressure to turn out. Often the leading figures in the election commission are also responsible for such matters as distributing fertilizer.

The elections may have two results in the next few weeks. The first is that the Jaruzelski Government may now be able to initiate an amnesty of prisoners having demonstrated that it is in control of the country. The second is that the underground leadership will

have to rethink the whole strategy of boycott.

Some Solidarity strategists are urging a policy of "enrhythmism", that is, taking no part in officially approved bodies, such as worker councils, and trying to convert them to Solidarity goals.

● **HAND-PICKED:** Local government elections were the first to be held nationally since the Solidarity crisis and martial law. All 220,000 candidates were hand-picked by the authorities and none represented the opposition (Reuters reports).

Poland's addicts, page 14

Mugabe men on rampage

From Stephen Taylor Harare

Attacks by Zimbabwe Government supporters on the offices of minority parties have intensified in the Midlands region in the wake of a ban on opposition meetings in the area.

Followers of Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu (PF) Party went on the rampage yesterday in Gweru, the third Midlands town to be affected by violence in the past week. The office of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu party was destroyed by fire after a car in the vicinity was said by bystanders to have exploded.

The demonstrators were also reported to have stormed the office of the United African National Council (UANC) and set fire to furniture.

There was no clear indication of casualties from the two incidents, but about 20 people are believed to have been injured.

Earlier in the day Mr Nkomo accused the Government of attempting to stifle opposition before local government elections in August and the general election due to be held early next year.

He said that on Sunday a mob estimated at 40,000 had ransacked the Zapu office in Kadoma, another Midlands town.

● **TOUR FILM BAN:** The Government's Sports Council has banned the showing of a film on England's recent rugby tour of South Africa

Healing begins in India

From Michael Hamlyn Delhi

Efforts towards what Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, has called "the healing touch" were well underway yesterday to try to soothe the Sikh community, angered by the army occupation of the Golden Temple of Amritsar.

Mrs Gandhi herself was quoted in a radio interview as saying "India in its long history has been through many ups and downs and such traumatic experiences, and we have managed to heal the wounds. And I am sure we will do this again."

The first batch of 80 people captured during the battle for the temple were released by the army yesterday. Another 200 detainees were passed over to the police after initial screening.

The army also indicated that it will drop responsibility for law and order sooner rather than later.

Lieutenant-General Krishnaswamy Sundarji, GOC Western Command, said yesterday that they would hand over in stages during the next few weeks and return to barracks.

Discussions are underway as to the best method of repairing the damage done to the temple during the army assault. The head priests have said the preferred way would be by volunteer Sikh labour.

Suggestions have also been made for joint workshops of Sikh and Hindu volunteers.

Ex-minister convicted of treason in Tunisia riots

Tunis (Reuters, AFP) - The fugitive former Interior Minister, Driss Guiga, has been found guilty of high treason and sentenced to 10 years forced labour and five years in prison, to run concurrently.

Guiga had been charged for offences during the "bread riots" which swept Tunisia in January. He was accused of negligence, misleading President Bourguiba about the seriousness of the riots, and exploiting the violence to further his political career.

The court also withdrew Guiga's civil and political rights and ordered his assets seized. He now lives in London.

President Bourguiba is also expected to spare the lives of eight young men sentenced to death in their part in the riots.

Prisoners of conscience



East Germany

Manfred Wilhelm

By Caroline Moorehead

Manfred Wilhelm, a maintenance mechanic aged 33, is serving an eight-year prison sentence in East Germany for "incitement hostile to the state" under Article 106 of the penal code. Before his arrest on March 19, 1981, he worked for *Neues Deutschland* the official paper of the Socialist Unity Party.

At his trial in June, 1982, Herr Wilhelm, who belonged to a pro-Albanian Marxist-Leninist branch of the Communist Party, was charged with producing and disseminating an underground newspaper called *Roter Morgen* (Red Morning), which had taken a highly critical line towards the communism practised in East Germany. The newspaper, printed in West Germany, was also responsible for preparing leaflets criticizing military education in schools, and calling for support for Polish strikes.

Herr Wilhelm is being held in Brandenburg Prison.



Herr Wilhelm: produced underground paper.

Philippines police gun squad back

From Keith Dalton Manila

President Marcos ordered the reactivation yesterday of a controversial 1,000-man anti-crime squad with orders to "shoot to disable" criminals on public vehicles.

A similar campaign in 1982 resulted in the killing of scores of alleged criminals.

Members of the elite squad, drawn from the police force, the paramilitary Philippine Constabulary and the Presidential Security Command, are known as "secret marshals".

An announcement from the presidential palace said the secret marshals would be in plain clothes and armed with the latest automatic weapons.

They are to travel in public buses and passenger Jeeps and are authorized to fire on any criminal attempting to rob passengers.

Mr Marcos said: "The secret marshals have been reactivated. I do not want to alarm the public but they are now operating around the clock in the metropolitan area." He said a rash of hold-ups in the past week had prompted the return of the elite squad.

The secret marshals "struck fear in the hearts of underworld characters", the palace announcement said. It added that between August and December 1982, 32 criminals were killed.

This figure differs sharply from reports at the time. They said that a week after the secret marshals were deployed, 45 alleged criminals were shot dead in front of horrified passengers.

The squad was armed with machine pistols, capable of firing 700 rounds a minute, and despite the "shoot to disable" order, most of the victims were shot in the head or chest. Local newspapers reported only seven people arrested in the first week.

President Marcos was later forced to make a public appeal to the secret marshals reminding them not to shoot to kill, and increasingly critical editorial comment from the pro-government newspapers.

The Philippines Council for Human Rights complained that the marshals were acting as judge jury and executioner.

Some suspects gunned down in public vehicles had been taken from their home towns earlier by armed men, the council said. The introduction of the secret marshals in 1982 coincided with military raids on trade union offices

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European tour builds up Zhao's image at home

From David Bonavia, Hongkong

The recent tour of Western Europe countries by Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Prime Minister, has helped to build up his image as a sophisticated, no-nonsense statesman, as much in China as in the countries he visited.

Mr Zhao is back in Peking after visiting France, Spain, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Italy, Belgium and the European Communities. Millions of television viewers in China saw him relaxed and self-confident in his talks with European leaders. This can only enhance his prestige at a time when observers are watching for signs of the retirement of Mr Deng Xiaoping, the elder statesman, who is Mr Zhao's political patron.

Whether Mr Zhao and Mr Hu Yaobang, the Communist Party Secretary General, can follow up Mr Deng's liberal, right-leaning policies after the latter's death or retirement is a vital political issue in China.

Mr Zhao is essentially an economic administrator without a big personal following in the party. His policies and competence are considered to be behind the big surge in output in China's rural areas, although deep-seated problems in other spheres continue to frustrate economic progress.

China increasingly views Western Europe as a counterweight to both the United States and the Soviet Union in the global balance of power. However, the most vital forms of high technology for military and non-military use are still expected to come from the United States, where Mr Zhang Aiping, the Defence Minister, has been paying an official visit. He will probably order American anti-aircraft systems including radar and missiles.

However, there are still powerful political forces in China - some of them among the senior army commanders - who disapprove

SPECTRUM



After a stream of revelations about the risks of British nuclear tests, the Australian government is now likely to set up a full public inquiry. One item on the agenda of any inquiry should be the aftermath of the British test in June 1956. In the second of three articles David Watts and George Brock report on the evidence.

Doctor Marston's disturbing story

One of the more bizarre sidelines set up by the British nuclear tests on the Monte Bello islands in the summer of 1956 was an experiment conducted by a scientist who toured the country buying sheep and cattle carcasses from farmers at 25 a time. Several areas were suffering a severe drought that year and the cash was welcome.

Dr Hedley Marston was the leading biologist on the Australian safety committee for the tests and worked normally at the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation. Aldermaston's scientists invited Marston to set up a secret fallout testing programme at 25 monitoring points across the continent. Without anyone being told the true purpose of the experiments, animals' thyroid glands were to be analysed before and after tests for iodine-131, one of the longest-lasting radioactive isotopes produced by nuclear explosions. The tests were designed to find if long-range fallout could be contaminating milk supplies and whether strontium-90 was collecting in bone marrow.

Marston's findings were eventually published in an academic journal nearly two years after the Monte Bello tests and after a prolonged battle between Marston and his colleagues on the safety committee. They were mostly couched in restrained and technical language which attracted little attention. He was criticised for becoming emotionally involved with his research and for inaccurate work. Before his own research appeared, several of his colleagues had already referred in passing to the results and written: "They show that the levels of radiation activity introduced into the biological cycles of the 'Mosaic' tests... are far below those expected to produce any observable effects."

The analysis of the thyroids showed sharp increases in iodine-131, particularly after the second explosion in June. Before the tests began, the quantities had been negligible. At one collection point on the eastern Australian coast about 2000 miles from the Monte Bellos, the iodine concentration increased a hundredfold after the June 19 blast. His results suggested that the amounts of contamination varied considerably even within areas crossed by the cloud.

Marston concluded that if iodine were present in these increased quantities, then strontium-90 was also there and would also be transmitted to human food by way of milk. He referred to "other bone-seeking isotopes" which might be doing the same. He was not allowed to refer to all the radioactive substances which might be found because certain ones were thought likely to reveal too much about the precise composition of the device.

Thousands of gallons of milk thrown away

which had been tested. Concern about radioactive contamination of milk was not confined to Australia during those years. When a fire in a reactor at Windscale sent a radioactive cloud across northern England in 1957, thousands of gallons of milk in Cumbria were thrown away immediately.

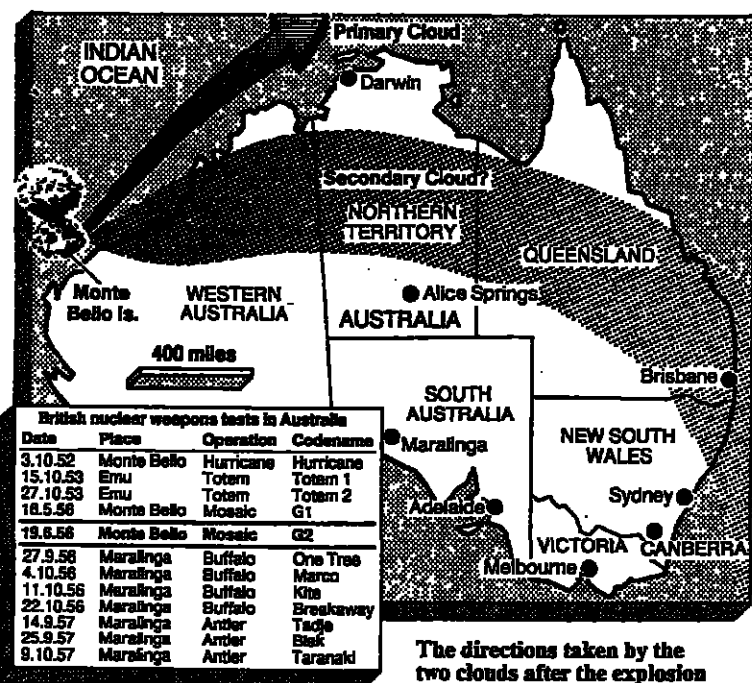
In an unpublished private report to Professor Leslie Martin, chairman of the safety committee, Marston wrote: "The main hazard is

the grave danger of intensive internal irradiation resulting from the accumulation of long-lived isotopes within certain tissues of the bodies of individuals subsisting on foodstuffs produced on the contaminated areas."

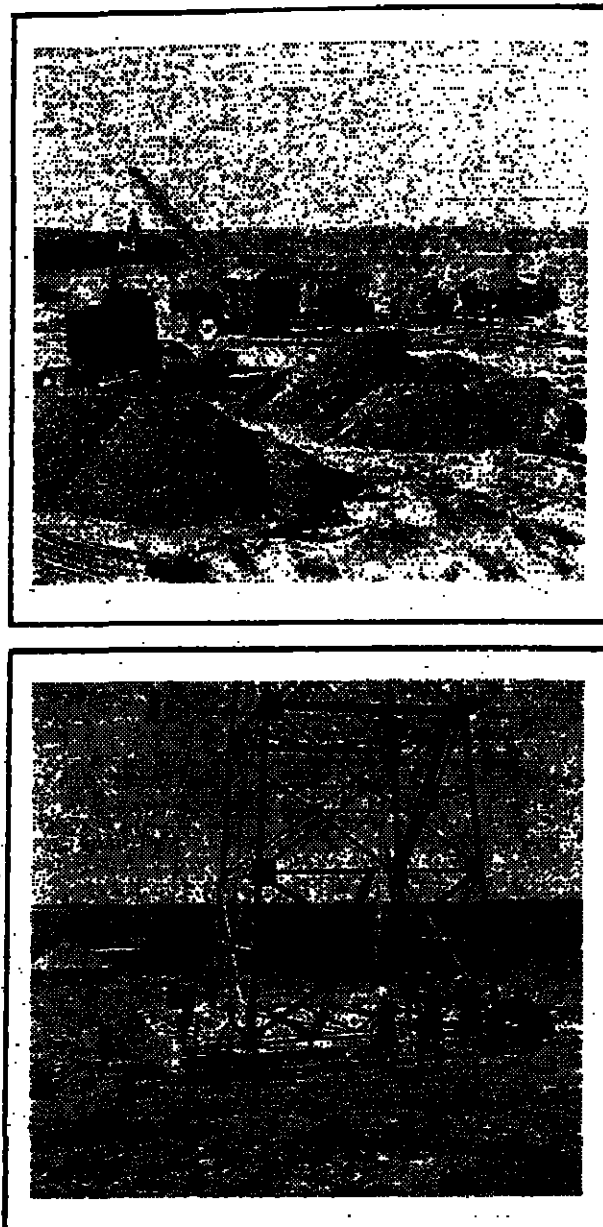
"In particular there is a very serious likelihood that strontium-90 and its daughter yttrium-90 are now accumulating in the bones of large numbers of individuals inhabiting the extensive areas of Australia that have been heavily contaminated with debris from these tests, and that internal irradiation from these isotopes may, after a latent period of years, result in many deaths from cancer of the bone."

Marston's results confirm the picture given by the readings from the official air sampling stations that a "secondary" cloud from the second "Mosaic" blast passed from west to east across northern Australia. The official readings, although showing that the explosion deposited more fallout than any other test monitored by the air-sampling stations, record only small, theoretically safe, amounts of fallout.

Even these facts are buried deep



The directions taken by the two clouds after the explosion



Top, preparing cement for the bunkers and, above, servicemen erecting a bomb tower at Monte Bello in 1956

in the table of the Australian Ionizing Radiation Advisory Council (AIRAC) reports: the map showing the tracks of the test clouds records the Mosaic cloud as travelling safely to the north. Last year's report said that Marston's research implied that "in almost all cases" radiation doses were insignificant.

But the authorities were not so unconcerned at the time. Some of his colleagues had called for his programme of research to be stepped up, but when he began reporting preliminary results, the operation was never completed.

Marston died several years ago, but *The Times* has been shown correspondence which gives his account of the harassment and surveillance he suffered at the time. He wrote later to Professor Martin: "There was unmistakable evidence that my mail, both private and official, was being tampered with during transit - for what reason and at whose behest are possibly known to you. When we had obtained satisfactory proof that my letters were being opened while in the keeping of Her Majesty's mails, I asked my executive colleague Dr White to pass in a message to you that if this nefarious operation was not stopped immediately, I should ask for a public inquiry."

"This met with the usual prompt denial. However, the tampering ceased the next day, or at least it has

since been conducted with sufficient care to leave no very obvious trace."

The Australian Government's eagerness to damp down any awkward controversies has continued to the present day. Service veterans trying to find out whether their health was affected by their work at the tests - several thousand Australian servicemen assisted at the inland tests - have encountered extraordinary obstructions. One Queensland veteran asked his doctor why he was reluctant to commit his opinion that he was suffering from a radiation-linked disease to paper was told: "It's more than my job's worth."

Because of the security restrictions, many servicemen's records do not even mention their presence at the nuclear sites at Christmas Island, Maralinga or Monte Bello. The widow of the navigator who dropped the H-bomb on Christmas Island was told that her husband had never served there although she had his log book proving that he had.

The more active veterans have been visited by officers of the government security agencies. Patrick Connolly, an Irishman who served with the RAF as a corporal, was warned to forget everything he had seen at Maralinga. It was made clear that he would not get Australian citizenship if he continued to talk about the effects of the tests on aborigines. He declined to talk to *The Times* for this series. The

coordinator of the veterans in Perth was visited by a "journalist" claiming to be from the "Melbourne Argus". The only newspaper of that name had gone out of business years before.

It is possible that another member of the Australian safety committee might now tell a story different to the official version which he helped compile. Mr Ian Dwyer, the committee's weather expert, died in 1962. Before his death, according to

Occasional outbreaks of mystery illness

his family, he had become increasingly worried about fallout from the tests at Maralinga. He instructed his son to reveal that political pressure had been put on members of the committee to go ahead with testing in dangerous weather conditions. One member of the family recalls that at the time of one of the tests Robert Menzies rang Dwyer personally and Dwyer was so upset by what was happening that he refused to take the call.

After Dwyer's death, government officials cleared his house of papers, including any documentary evidence dating back to the time of the tests. His son later prepared a version of the story for a literary magazine which was then visited by

two men claiming to be meteorologists who wanted to check it for "accuracy". The magazine's secretary who handed it over to them, a South African, was told that her visitor's permission to stay in Australia would be revoked if the article appeared.

No follow-up work on Dr Marston's long-range fallout research has ever been published. The AIRAC report draws conclusions about the low risk from strontium-90 from measurements of French nuclear tests which took place 6,000 kms from Australia.

In 1956 a country-wide survey was begun to take bone samples from people who died in hospitals. Samples were obtained without permission from the next-of-kin until the programme was ended a few years ago. The samples were apparently forwarded for strontium-90 checks to the state X-ray and radiation laboratory in Melbourne.

Radiation-linked diseases cannot be distinguished from other diseases and there is seldom conclusive proof that radiation causes disease except after major health surveys which show higher rates of key diseases which are not explained by other factors. Many Australian doctors, now think that their government should be mounting multi-disciplinary research to survey both human and animal health which may have been affected by all the British tests.

Tomorrow
The scream that lasted 28 years: how the nuclear veterans associations are trying to discover the truth at last

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TALKBACK: THE FOOD SCANDAL

From John C. Kitchen, *Bushfield Road, Abington, Staffordshire*.

Geoffrey Cannon in his informative article of June 12 (*Spectrum*), "The Food Scandal", lends support to the public myth that it was Mrs Beeton who produced, at that time, unsuitable recipes for the health of the middle class.

Unsuitable they may have been, but when you compare the ingredients printed on the side of the packaging of Sainsbury's Super Swiss Roll with Mrs B page 938 New Edit 1960 her recipes now seem not only suitable but also preferable.

Ingredients: Black Cherry flavour filling (Sugar, Glycerine, Citric acid, Acidity regulator: E330; Flavouring, Colours: E122, E123, Wheat flour, Sugar, Whole egg, Butter, invert sugar, Syrup, Starch, Albumen, Citric acid), Emulsifiers: E470, E471; Skimmed milk powder, Animal & Vegetable fats, Glycerine, Salt, Colours: E102, E110; Preservative: E202.

From James Le Fanu, *The Medical News Group, Tower House, Southampton Street, London WC2*.

Many doctors and scientists will be grateful to Mr Geoffrey Cannon for elucidating the causes of common diseases in our society. It is remarkable that after the enormous resources allocated to medical research the culprit turns out to be simply "the western diet". It will certainly be necessary to update our most recent medical textbooks which surprisingly omit most of his findings. Should not the Government also be considering a major reduction in medical manpower? For, despite the opposition of the special interest groups identified by Mr Cannon, the ease with which the epidemics of heart disease and cancer can be prevented by changes in diet will make thousands of medical students in the country rapidly redundant.

Unfortunately, contrary to Mr Cannon's assertions, there is no simple relationship between diet and disease. Indeed the reverse is the case. All the clinical trials that have attempted to reduce heart disease or blood pressure by encouraging dietary changes defiantly produce contradictory or negative results.

From Dorothy Dennis, *Shaftesbury Avenue, Leeds*.

There are three things I have long wanted to know about fat in diet. Firstly, how much unsaturated fat in terms of grams or ounces is actually essential to a healthy diet each day? This information would be more helpful to a provider of family meals than general warnings that too much is too much. Secondly, is saturated fat entirely bad? I was under the impression that some, in fact, was necessary to prevent heart attacks. Should that be so, what is a reasonable amount per day? Thirdly, is there now general agreement that the fat in fish is unsaturated? A few years ago, we were being warned that the oily fish, like sardines, herring and mackerel were just as bad for us as fat meat!

I should be most grateful for some definitive answers.

From Mrs Barbara M. Woodbridge, *Hallons Quay, Hallonsford, Bridgnorth, Shropshire*.

The Food Scandal article by Geoffrey Cannon, although interesting, only confirms what the medical profession and sensible people have realized for years. Surely a far more dangerous aspect of diet lies in the additives which we are now obliged to take for granted.

As an allergy sufferer I find that it is becoming increasingly difficult to find foods which have not been tampered with. Can the medical profession perhaps bring pressure to bear on the government and food manufacturers to investigate this disgraceful state of affairs?

From Mrs Joanna Jenkins, *The Old Vicarage, Bishopstone, Swindon, Wiltshire*.

Having read the article today on Food, Treacherous Food, and a number of similar articles recently, I find myself wondering what we are supposed to do. In the end almost all do in fact die from western disease, and the argument is that western food is indeed the main single underlying cause. I expect it's true, but must we die of something, mustn't we? I have absolutely no wish for immortality, nor even for a particularly long old age.

From Mr T. F. R. Jones, *Cross Park Way, Crownhill, Plymouth, Devon*.

Almost every newspaper these days has features on the rights and wrongs of one dietary regime versus another. Now *The Times* joins in the debate. Please, oh please, cannot it be accepted that there always has been and always will be a wide divergence of opinion on what diet is good for the human race?

I can guarantee - and will take a bet - that within a year or so another expert will claim that one or another of the recommended foods on page 9 of Wednesday's *Times* is, after all, bad for one.

Thankfully reason prevailed and Shona Crawford Poole retained her delightful spot on the page to regale those of us who remain unconvinced by all the dietary arguments, that after all pigeon braised with wild rice or terrine of rabbit, or indeed both, are acceptable and succulent alternatives to steamed broccoli and no doubt much more nourishing. Now where did I read the other day that a half bottle of claret was so packed with minerals and vitamins that it made one more vigorous, extended life, and enlarged one's cultural horizons!

From Dr John Taverner, *Dorridge Road, Dorridge, Solihull, West Midlands*.

Today, many of us read the sensible article concerning "Western diets". All that was stated is documented. We smoke, eat, drink too much. If we followed the advice of my profession then many of us would not succumb, prematurely, to these self-inflicted diseases.

But, we must die sometime. The longevity of mankind has not increased in parallel with his/her life expectancy, despite modern medicine.

The future for us is bleak. We jog, do not smoke and may end up in a chronic long stay geriatric ward - till the body decays at its proper moment.

If, by healthy living, we age our society, then we must provide the funds and facilities for healthy dying.

There were four of us at table. Myself, my friend Barlow, the Duc de Cointreau and the Marquessa de Quimball, relaxing after another day's energetic play in the Commoner/Centry Tennis Tournament. Over coffee and cigars, we were discussing the best Bloody Mary we had ever tasted and the Marquessa was waxing enthusiastic. I think waxing is the only word one could use to describe what she was doing to enthusiastic - over one she had tasted in Greece.

"Do you know the island of Bupa?" she was saying. "It's still one of the last unspoiled islands in the whole of the Aegean. You get the ferry to Scintia, then get one of the slow island boats to Edmundoros, and take a rowing boat across to Bupa. When I first went there they had never seen an Englishwoman before, and when I left they still hadn't."

The Marquessa is, of course, Spanish.

We rattled our brandy glasses a little, as a signal to get on with her story.

"After a journey of some five hours, or half a mile, on mule, we arrived at a little village whose name I never learnt and went thankfully into the shade of a small bar, with tamarisk, oleander and Greek rhubarb growing outside. There, such as I was, poured a Bloody Mary. I was never had before or since. I could not clearly see everything the barman did, but he put into it celery seeds, one coriander leaf, Tabasco, Cretan garlic, tomato juice made from Tunisian tomatoes and a herb I could not identify. It was wonderful."

"Molle," said my friend Barlow.

"Pardon?" she said. "Molle," said Barlow. "It's an aromatic Peruvian leaf. A touch does wonders for a Bloody Mary. When I was on Bupa, I advised the barman to try some. I'm glad to learn that he is still following my advice."

I broke the ensuing silence by saying that I had never tasted a Bloody Mary better than the one I had had on a sunny Sunday morning on Sixth Avenue in New York, low down by Greenwich Village.

"Sixth Avenue is dull when it's cloudy," I said, "but on a warm day you might almost imagine yourself in Florida." "Florida is full of tottering

moreover... Miles Kingston

geriatrics," said the Duc de Cointreau.

"So is Sixth Avenue on a Sunday. They have all gone out, hale and hearty, to buy the Sunday New York Times. Bowed down by the weight of this monstrous encyclopaedia, they stagger home having heart attacks and seizures at every corner, ageing before your very eyes. There is nothing more delightful than sitting with a Bloody Mary and a snack which now escapes me, watching them."

"It was Eggs Benedict," said my friend Barlow.

"So it was," I said. "But how did you know?"

"I was there with you."

"But you were not there," said the Duc de Cointreau quickly. "When I had the best Bloody Mary of all time, staying with my dear friends the Lord and Lady Gabardine. They have a small shooting lodge with 96 bedrooms not far from Perth, and invite a few friends up when the last of the tourists have been shot or scared off. There it was, in 1972, that their butler Murdoch served me a

crimson concoction which took him half an hour to make. Would you believe, *mes amis*, that it was flavoured with heather?"

"What genius?" said Barlow. "This heather," said the Duc, ignoring Barlow but sweating a little, "is grown in a garlic bed, thus acquiring its characteristics. The Tabasco he uses has a single strand of tarragon immersed in it. And the ice with which he cools the heavenly drink is taken from the bed of the Ardbhair Loch, brought hence by a sweet and dimpling Highland lass."

"Louise," said Barlow.

"By all that is holy, how did you know that?" said the Duc hotly.

"Would you expect a gentleman to tell you?" smiled Barlow.

"Of course not," said the Marquessa sweetly, "but won't you tell us about the best Bloody Mary you have ever tasted, o Barlow?"

"Certainly," said my friend. "When I make a Bloody Mary, I take a 10oz glass of Waterford crystal..."

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 371)

- ACROSS
- 1 Performance judge (6)
 - 5 Blink signal (4)
 - 8 Emblish by law (5)
 - 9 Sea god (7)
 - 11 Curative (8)
 - 13 Mild Camembert (4)
 - 15 Superior state (13)
 - 17 Disorderly defeat (4)
 - 18 Of Scotland (8)
 - 21 Ridiculous man (7)
 - 22 Scenery (5)
 - 23 Tap rhythmically (4)
 - 24 Early foetus (6)

- DOWN
- 2 Domain (5)
 - 3 Toddler (3)
 - 4 Return to health (13)
 - 5 Rub dry (4)
 - 6 Neutral particle (7)
 - 7 Object of infatuation (10)
 - 10 In all places (10)
 - 12 Twilight (4)
 - 14 Horizontal mince (4)
 - 16 Well rock (7)
 - 19 Restless (5)
 - 20 Prosper rapidly (4)
 - 22 Pat lightly (3)

SOLUTION TO No 370

ACROSS: 1 Scarf 4 Trapper 8 Totem 9 Wastrel 10 Account 11 Mean 13 Melifluous 17 Ague 18 Loophole 21 Hothead 22 India 23 Sirloin 24 Gards
DOWN: 1 Strap 2 Antic 3 Famously 4 Tower of London 5 Also 6 Parvna 7 Relent 12 Dumping 14 Equator 15 Bathos 16 Gemara 19 Order 20 Memo

TUESDAY PAGE

Commoners and coronets

Not all those related to the Queen can expect a regal life and a place on the Civil List. Alan Hamilton reports on those further down the line

Peter Phillips

Wellies on the piano

Master Peter Phillips, first grandson of the Queen and currently lying sixth in line of succession to the throne of Britain and 16 other nations, has a favourite party piece to entertain visitors and infuriate his mother. He tours all the muckiest corners of the farmyard then, still clad in his junior wellies, enters the sitting room of Gatcombe Park, climbs on the grand piano, and performs an energetic clog dance on the lovingly polished rosewood.

He is a highly boisterous six-year old, and more than once his mother has had to smack his bottom in full public view and drive him smartly home just as she was enjoying the Badminton horse trials. His three-year-old sister Zara is showing early signs of emulating him.

His parents, Princess Anne and Captain Mark Phillips, had no hesitation in sending him at the age of three to join 24 other local children at the village nursery school at Minchin-hampton, Gloucestershire, a mile up the road from the family home. For the past year he has been at the private fee-paying Blue Boys pre-preparatory school in the same village, where efforts to refine his behaviour are in full swing.

He has a pony called Trigger, but Master Phillips himself has no title, which might be considered surprising for the Queen's first grandchild.

He does not, of course, inherit any title by right, as his father is a commoner. But in addition to that his parents are determined that he and his sister should grow up as far removed as possible from the trappings of royalty, at least in their early years. Princess Anne has so far rejected all thoughts of a hereditary peerage for herself; she desires to withdraw as far as possible from the immediate royal circle, although the effort she devotes to her official and charitable duties is not always fully acknowledged by the popular press who find her prickly and uncooperative.

She and her husband are determined to be farmers and horsepersons first, and royals second, and they wish the same for their children. Peter and Zara Phillips will grow up knowing far more about the innards of a Massey-Ferguson tractor than the intricacies of court. Significantly, Peter's godmother is not a royal but the former show-jumper Jane Bullen, and, although he has some contact with his royal cousins, his closest playmates are the



Peter Phillips: removed from royal trappings

sons of the Gloucestershire farming gentry.

Currently placed sixth and falling, Peter Phillips is already safely out of the immediate line which might one day lead him to the throne. He will be further displaced by all the future children of Princess Charles, Andrew and Edward. His security for the future is eventually to inherit the 700 rich agricultural acres of the Gatcombe Park estate, given by his royal grandmother to her daughter as a wedding present.

Peter Mark Andrew Phillips will one day probably be granted a title, but it will be no more than an ornament to what will be an essentially farming career. The Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester would seem a likely destination for him.

Zara Phillips

Morning star

His sister Zara Anne Elizabeth Phillips, lying seventh and soon to become eighth in line of succession, will spend a considerable part of her life explaining the origin of her first name. Yes, she will patiently say for the umpteenth time, Zara was the name of a Gilbertian princess in Utopia Limited, not to mention the name of an Italian cruiser her grandfather Prince Philip had a hand sinking at the Battle of Matapan. On the other hand, she will smile, Zara is the Arabic for "morning star".

Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones

Art or the big screen?

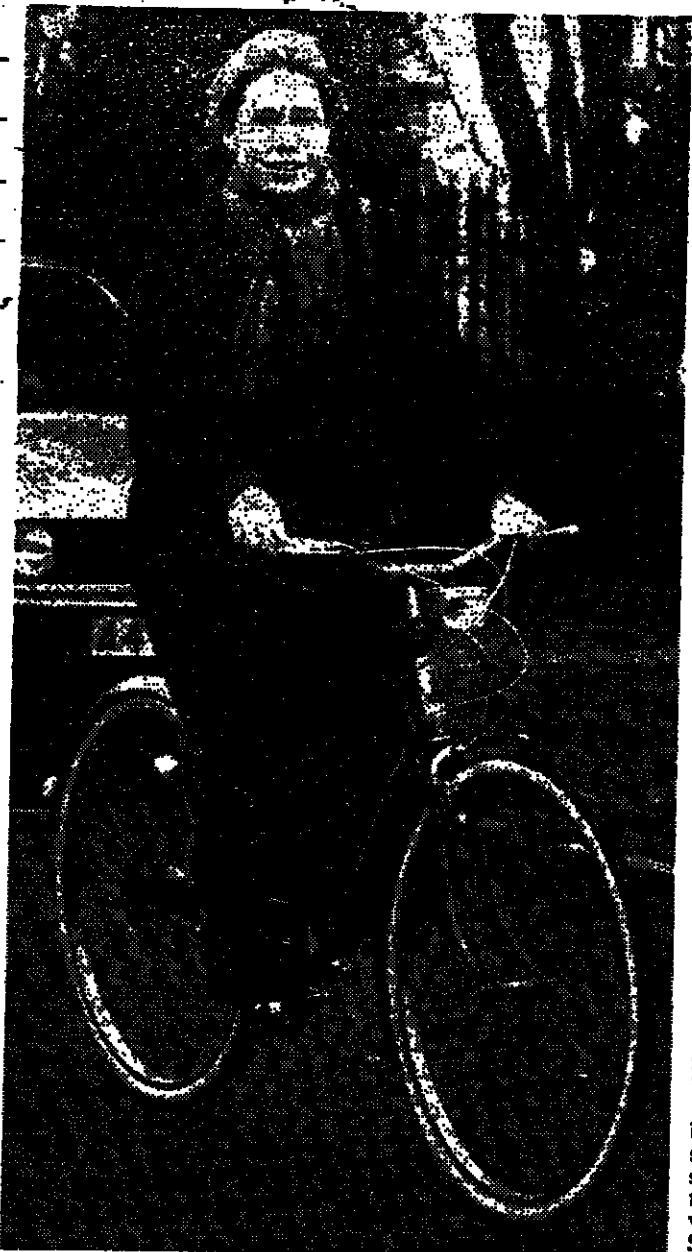
The royal roadshow faces a future with a distinct lack of princesses. Lady Sarah Frances Elizabeth Armstrong-Jones, one-time member of the Seventh Kensington Brownies and bridesmaid to the then Lady Diana Spencer, may well be the one to fill the gap.

Lady Sarah, now 20 and currently lying tenth in line of succession, is the most senior royal female of her generation after the Princess of Wales, and must therefore be a strong contender to join the select band of royals who perform functions and thereby earn a place on the Civil List. She is widely liked by all the family, has remained a particularly close friend of the Princess of Wales, and is a favourite of the Queen who took a motherly interest after the divorce of Lady Sarah's parents, Lord Snowdon and Princess Margaret.

Following royal tradition, Lady Sarah showed no outstanding academic progress at Bedales School, which she left with a solitary A level in art but which was enough to win her a place at Camberwell Art School in south London. She cycled there every day from Kensington Palace and cultivated a reputation at college as a scold, which could not entirely disguise the piercing blue Windsor eyes and an accent certainly not heard on the streets of Camberwell.

After a year studying fabric design she left to accompany her father to India, where he was shooting the stills for David Lean's film of E. M. Forster's *A Passage to India*. She has spent recent months on various film sets, oddjobbing for the film producer Lord Brabourne, who as a Mountbatten son-in-law is a not-too-distant relative. She is due to resume her Camberwell art course in the autumn, but life on the film set may yet prove a stronger pull.

Lady Sarah has been seen at the right balls with the right escorts, but she greatly prefers the company of her art college and other creative friends



Sarah Armstrong-Jones: the most senior female royal after the Princess of Wales

which she takes strongly after her much-adored father, although she takes her looks equally from her mother. She tries hard to bridge the gap of divorce between her parents, who separated when she was only 12, but she registered her disapproval at her mother's liaison with Roddy Llewellyn. The rules dictate that she can inherit nothing from her mother except wealth, and she will remain Lady Sarah.

She takes strongly after her much-adored father, although she takes her looks equally from her mother.

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Viscount Linley

Practical and creative

David Albert Charles Armstrong-Jones, Viscount Linley, now aged 22 and lying ninth in line of succession, is a carbon copy of his father in looks and temperament. At 5ft 8ins he is dwarfed by the statuesque 6ft 1in of Prince Edward.

He prefers to be known as plain David Linley, and is the only royal to have made his own way in the world using his hands, employing the creative gift inherited from his father. His parents had plans for him to go to Eton but he went instead to Bedales, from where he won a place at the John Makepeace School for Crafts-men in Wood in Dorset for a two-year furniture course.

Two years ago, on graduation, he set up a furniture making cooperative with three fellow Makepeace students in a workshop at Dorking in Surrey, making one-off pieces which sold better to Americans than to the home market, which Linley complains is too traditional in its tastes. The four furniture makers recently fell out, and Linley and two others have gone off to set up a new workshop elsewhere.

His practical talents extend beyond wood; he recently stripped and rebuilt an old MG sports car, which he now drives to and from the flat he shares with friends at Walton-on-Hill, Surrey. He long ago fled the nest of Kensington Palace, although he keeps an apartment there, and emulates the bohemian life of his father before he married, preferring the company of creative people, including the singer Rod Stewart, to his royal cousins, although he is a close friend of Prince Andrew.

He has a reputation as something of a ladies' man around the Sloane set, and is a regular attendee at their smart balls and parties. He is, determined however, to distance himself from court, despite the fact that he is the legitimately addressed Viscount Linley.



David Linley: the only royal to work with his hands

Sovereign and Head of the Commonwealth as "Auntie." Not long ago he incurred Auntie's displeasure by being reported as wishing to give his worst enemy a Christmas present of dinner with Princess Michael of Kent.

Viscount Linley has been toying with his father's profession of photography, and last year had a set of his pictures published in *Vogue*. He will in 1986, but that alone will

not relieve him of the need to work for his living. There are enough young royal males ahead of him to ensure that his wish not to be involved in the official royal circus will undoubtedly be granted.

Tomorrow
The A-Z of
succession

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The fatherhood revolution

COMMENT

It is, I reluctantly admit, almost 20 years since I watched our first son being born. Yet I can still hear my wife's cries, the baby's splutters on being thrust into the world, and the midwife announcing that, since he had such large feet, he would grow to be six foot tall. (She was right.)

My memories of that occasion are among the sharpest of my life. They are also privileged ones, because in the mid-1960s only a handful of fathers attended their children's birth. But in other ways I was far less liberated. In the history of our two sons' upbringing it has been recorded that on only two occasions did I ever change their nappies. As my wife Leni never ceases to point out, in the constant tactical skirmishing of modern marriage, I would not escape so easily today.

Nor did I have any prior idea of what fatherhood was supposed to be about. I remembered my own father as a kindly and humorous man, but since he had died when I was quite young, that example soon petered out. With a haphazard mix of instinct and pragmatism I muddled through, so unknown to me that I once asked Leni if our children actually liked me. (You're mad", she said.)

It appears that in my innocence and ignorance, I was not alone. That is one key finding of a concise and richly fascinating book entitled *Fatherhood* to be published this week. Its author is Brian Jackson, the educationist who died last year at the sadly early age of 50. As a father of four children himself, Jackson had discovered that while libraries contained shelf after shelf on motherhood, on fatherhood there was almost nothing published at all. One catalogue read: "For fathers, see mothers", and most information on



the subject seemed to come from studies of first-year psychology students and rats.

With typical enthusiasm, Jackson decided to make a start on filling the gap. His book is principally based on interviews with 100 fathers whose first children were born in 1980 and 1981. Jackson was startled to find that most were expressing their feelings on fatherhood for the very first time: while mothers have a wide network of friends with whom to share their feelings. Further demonstration of what Jackson terms "the cultural incomprehension" of the concept of fatherhood came when many wives answered his questions on their husbands' behalf.

As he proceeded, however, Jackson found himself in the midst of a major social transition. Here, he wrote, was a generation of pioneers... marking out new dimensions of fatherhood possibly unknown to their own parents". The starting point appears to be that in contrast to 20 years ago, many fathers now attend their children's births. Most find it a deeply moving moment, touching and revealing hitherto unexpected emotions, and many of Jackson's fathers admitted that they had cried for

the first time since they were children themselves.

The intensity of that experience, initiating the "bonding" between father and child, provides a major reason why men now participate far more in their children's upbringing than before. Further impetus comes from changing attitudes towards women's roles. And as well as taking a fairer share of the chores, many fathers demonstrate a tenderness that earlier generations have been reluctant to show. Jackson terms this the "new androgyny" because of its blurring of the traditional gender roles. Some of his fathers were half-aware of this process, like the man who described how he found himself "secretly" touching his child.

Yet Jackson also reports that his social pioneers encountered many frustrations and contradictions along their route. These began even before their children's birth. One father was so excited at the prospect that he had packed his wife's suitcase, with its fresh tube of toothpaste, fancy herbal soap, and thick romantic novel, six months before the due date. But few fathers could attend preparation for childbirth classes since they are usually held in working hours.

Only one father was invited to listen to the foetal heart-beat through the doctor's stethoscope, although one man improvised with a beer glass upended on his wife's stomach. At the birth itself, fathers still felt themselves treated like supernumeraries, intimidated by the hi-tech event childbirth has become.

Nor were many of Jackson's fathers prepared for the dramatic changes caused to the household by the arrival of another human being totally dependent on those around it. Jackson also asked them to

estimate the financial impact of having children, and most were devastated when he revealed how far they had underestimated the cost. "Not one single father", he reports, "got near the probable expense".

Jackson also found trying conflicts for his fathers between their new-found values and their traditional role as family provider, often returning home from work to find their children in bed. Inexorably the old imperatives reasserted themselves: it was the fathers who encouraged the customary gender stereotypes in their children, some still seeing boys as progenitors of the male line.

While a number of fathers gave their sons their own first names, not one mother wanted the same for their daughters. Not surprisingly, Jackson believes that education can help resolve the dilemmas of modern fatherhood. He considers the lack of information for fathers grotesque and argues that schools should do far more to prepare young people for the tribulations and complexities of adulthood. There is some teaching on the subject, mostly in home economics classes, but despite lip-service to equal opportunities in education these are usually confined to girls.

The problems of fatherhood do not dissipate once children survive the gamut of illness and accidents to reach adolescence: they merely elide into unsuspected and usually illicit areas. I have to admit that it was with considerable relief that Leni and I recently greeted our younger son's eighteenth birthday. "We've done our bit", we told him. "Now it's down to you."

Peter Gillman

Fatherhood by Brian Jackson, published by George Allen & Unwin (price £9.95).



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black/teal. 100% polyester - b
with blue piping. From stock or up

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THE TIMES DIARY

Bad-smelling Rose

Prince Charles may have been settling an old score when he condemned the National Gallery's proposed extension as "a monstrous carbuncle on the face of a much-loved friend".

The architects are Ahrends, Burton and Koralek, who were commissioned by the Mary Rose Trust - of which Prince Charles is president - to design a museum in Eastney, Portsmouth, to house the Mary Rose. At the eleventh hour, however, an alternative site in Portsmouth Docks became available. The Trust scrapped the Eastney plans, whereupon the architects, surveyors and engineers, submitted a bill for £155,884 for work undertaken - a third of the Mary Rose Trust's total cash income for that year. All parties are denying any link between the "carbuncle speech" and the Mary Rose fiasco, but it is said Prince Charles never forgave the architects for charging their full fees.

Oxford union?

Two Rhonda Valley NUM officials were visiting Magdalen College, Oxford, last night to thank students for contributing more than £50 to the fund for strikers' families. Let us hope no one told them about the undergraduates' more recent intervention in the coal dispute - sending Ian MacGregor a bottle of 1970 Chateau Croizet Bages from the college cellars. Embarrassed Junior Common Room president, Raza Moghadam told me: "It was all the idea of a group of silly people who don't usually come to college meetings."

Testy Trudeau

I suspect that Mrs Thatcher will shed few tears over the demise of Canadian Prime Minister, Pierre Trudeau, whose successor, John "Chick" Murray, was named on Sunday. The true animosity between the world leaders, masked by their bland smiles for the cameras at the London summit, is already leaking out two weeks before Trudeau steps down. Clearly feeling he had nothing to lose at his last summit, the outspoken premier anxiously put his ear in over a draft statement on East-West relations. Mrs Thatcher, as chairman, neatly decided to close discussions there - enraging Trudeau. "That's not a very democratic way of running things," he snapped at her. At another point Mrs Thatcher remarked dismissively that she "knew all about" Trudeau's patent plan for thawing the cold war. His suggestion that Reagan could do more to bring the Soviets back to the negotiating table went down no better. "Dammit Pierre," retorted Mr President, removing his glasses, "what the hell more can I do?"

● To celebrate its 40,000th edition, the *Sheffield Morning Telegraph* has been reproducing facsimile pages of bygone issues, including one of 1964 property ads. The estate agents' phones have not stopped ringing.

Soviet snatch

As the two Red Army defectors from Afghanistan enjoy a heroes' welcome in London, I hear panic swept the Scottish Highlands the other day at a picnic laid on for the Moscow State Ballet. When the coaches carrying the 80-strong company drove away after a brief stop at Callander in the Trossachs, it was discovered that two of the Soviet stars were missing. As terrified organizers were about to start a search, the pair were spotted staggering under the weight of two video recorders bought at the nearest television shop. I am told the troupe, which has just broken box office records at the Edinburgh Playhouse, bought so many electronic gadgets that a truck had to be hired to accommodate them.

HM Voice

RBC radio executives who have been sniggering about the supposed middle-class bias of the new outfit for radio fans - the Voice of the Listener Organisation - have got it all wrong. The group's first magazine gives a prominent place on its letter page to a Vol. supporter who offers advice on how BBC Radio should develop. His address: c/o HM Prison, Kirkham, Preston.

Identikit

A man was asked for proof of his identity when he presented his social security girocheque at Yeovil Post Office. He said he did not own a driving licence, passport, birth certificate or bank credit card. Finally he said: "Perhaps this will do" - and produced a summons to a fraud charge.

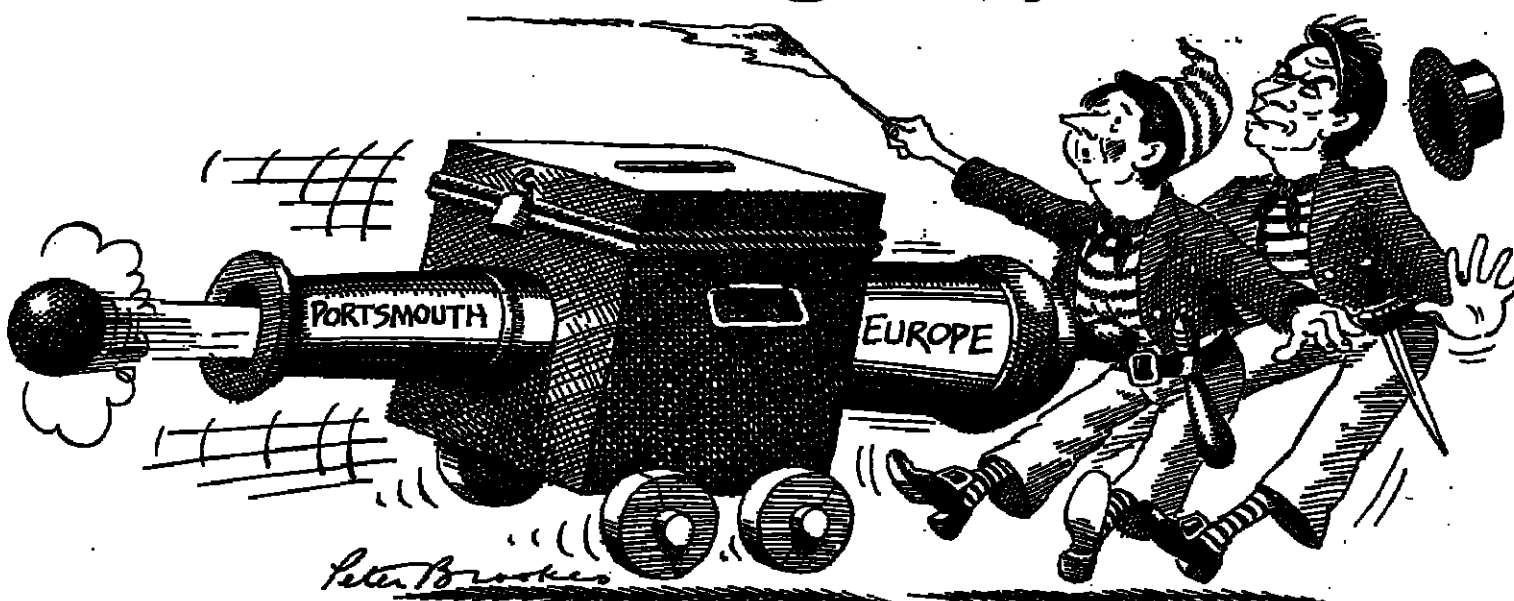
Target audience

The *Archers* could be in danger of flouting Auntie Beeb's strict dictat against sex plugs. In a trade advertisement, a forthcoming book, *Dan Archer: The Ambrose Years*, is pulled by publishers, Michael Joseph: "This summer five million devoted fans will tune in to *The Archers* on Radio 4 to hear Dan Archer and his family discuss the forthcoming publication of his autobiography - it's not often a publisher can guarantee that kind of audience for advance publicity." Yesterday it emerged that the book's co-author is the programme's producer, William Smethurst. "You think I'm going to use the programme to plug my own book. It won't be a plug - the book will be worked in to the story line. Far more people will say it's another load of old rubbish..."

PHS

David Butler on some gloomy election results for the Alliance - and for Europe

So much changed by so few



Britain voted reluctantly for a parliament in which it didn't believe. Although a 32 per cent turnout cannot give a very powerful message to anyone except the most fervent anti-Europeans, the results deeply disappointed the Alliance and gave modest cheer to Labour. The Conservatives, who lost 15 seats, polled only 3 per cent less than a year ago; they are secretly relieved that things did not go worse and that the Alliance made no inroads among the farmers and suburbanites in their heartlands.

It was ironic that the country that cared least had most effect on the European election results. Britain's turnout was barely half the European average, but it gave the Labour Party 15 more seats than in the old parliament, and thus reduced by 30 the right-wing majority at Strasbourg. Few major decisions are taken there, and few of those are decided on a simple right-left basis. But there is a symbolic importance to the fact that Britain, the odd man out in Europe, keeps its special electoral system. A 1 per cent switch of votes since 1979 produced a 19 per cent switch of seats.

However, the elections are important more for what they say about national politics than for their impact on the layout of the Strasbourg Hemicycle. In France the Communists were clobbered and the know-nothing right made a fearsome incursion on to the scene. In Germany the Greens came in and the Liberals went out. In Italy with Enrico Berlinguer's last great service to his party the Communists jumped to top. In the smaller countries, too, shock waves were felt, even if few seats changed hands. Socialist advances in Belgium and Holland and socialist setbacks in Denmark and Ireland may have their effect on

the life of each national government or the date of the next election.

In Britain, this was the one nationwide test of opinion between the last general election and the next, presumably three years or more away. The outcome offered a powerful antidote to the mood created by last Thursday's by-election. The voters of Portsmouth produced a result that seemed to match Orpington or Croydon. It confirmed the Alliance in its position as an equal third force. Consider the votes in the six by-elections of this parliament.

	Votes	Seats
Conservative	20,828 (55.4%)	1
Labour	82,274 (21.0%)	3
Alliance	73,528 (18.6%)	2
Others	10,258 (4.0%)	0

On those figures, no one could suggest that after the aberration of 1981-3, Britain had returned to two-party politics. But consider the major party votes for Europe last Thursday.

	Votes (GB only)	Seats
Conservative	5.4m (40.2%)	45
Labour	4.4m (33.5%)	32
Alliance	2.8m (21.3%)	24
Other	0.4m (3.0%)	0

The Alliance is back to its previous peak of February, 1974, but, under the first-past-the-post system, a fifth of the votes will never win significant representation for a party whose support is evenly spread.

The turnout was very low - identical to the 1979 figure. But nothing in the results suggests that any one party was specially injured by abstention: the shares of the votes corresponded closely to the findings of nationwide polls over the past few months. However, two of the highest turnouts were in North Wales and in the Highlands and Islands, seats where the spotlight was on exceptional clashes of personality. And the 65 per cent

turnout in Northern Ireland's popularity contest between its star politicians shows how interest can be transformed by the presence of major figures and major issues.

Which are we to believe - the by-elections or the Euro-elections? The answer is both. The Alliance is still there and the Portsmouth victory is enough to keep its hopes alive for quite a while. Even a mere 20 per cent offers a much better bridgehead than the 14 per cent won by the Liberals in the 1979 Euro-contest. But the Alliance which, on 1983 votes, stood second in 32 of the 78 European constituencies kept the position in only 13 of them. And there was no evidence of the tactical voting that has stood them in such good stead. Their vote slumped more or less equally in seats where they started second and where they started third. They can only take comfort that the slump was exactly the same whether their standard-bearer had an SDP or a Liberal label (and even that will not please some factionalists).

Some time ago the Euro-elections were being looked to as a test of whether the Alliance or Labour would come second. By the end of the campaign (if the past three weeks can be so designated), the question was whether the Conservatives or Labour would come first. In the event the Conservatives retained a clear advantage in votes and still more in seats. But it is Labour not the Conservatives that can regard the election as a victory. They see themselves as on the march again. With a 54 per cent swing since last year's election, the party is now pressing the Conservatives close. Mr Kinnoch and his strategist, Mr Cook, can claim success.

There were no interesting exceptions to what were otherwise fairly

uniform results. Fifteen weeks into the NUM strike the swing to the Labour party was markedly above average in most of the mining areas (but not, significantly, in Nottingham). And in London the swing was 8½ per cent, far above the national level. The two really unexpected gains were in London West and London East. The safe seats of London North and London North-west turned into marginals. And London North-east recorded the largest swing (13 per cent) in the whole country. The abolition of the GLC obviously has far more influence on voting than the CAP (in rural seats there was no serious sign of the suppressed revolt of the dairy farmers). If Mr Livingstone decides to go ahead with his demonstrative by-elections, he can do so with confidence.

But the election may have its embarrassments for the Labour leadership. Triumphs for Ken Livingstone can be worrying. So can the behaviour of 32 well-financed and articulate MEPs (18 of whom are teachers of some sort). Only 10 of the 32 are old hands: some of the veterans and the bulk of the new members are well to the left of the party. Even if they refrain from trying a coup against Mrs Castle, they will make strident noises at Strasbourg and at home. Their remarks and their votes will certainly not enhance Britain's popularity on the Continent. And they are in a position to have a significant impact on the internal politicking of the Labour Party.

The European elections are over. We did not hear much about the MEPs during the last five years and we shall not hear much about them in the next five. The votes that put them there will be analyzed in head offices and forgotten elsewhere.



The problem and a possible solution: Young Warsaw drug addicts (left) and Marek Kotanski in a field at the rehabilitation centre

Iwona used to wear white boots. She used to have blonde hair that stretched to her waist and she used to glitter and gaze in the smoky cocktail bar of the Hotel Forum, waiting for foreign clients. "She was so pretty that she could charge dollars, not zlotys," says her mentor with some pride.

Now Iwona looks like Wurz Gummidge. Her hair, once her professional trademark, is close-cropped. Her denim workclothes stop short of her ankle, her mud-caked shoes are strapped like an untidy parcel and as she comes in from the fields, joking and jostling with the other labourers, she could pass for a modest, sun-flushed god-fearing country girl.

Until a few months ago Iwona was one of Poland's many thousands of heroin addicts. Polish estimates of the number of heroin users range between 130,000 and 300,000 and a high proportion of the users are addicts. No other country in the Soviet bloc has a drug problem of this dimension, and few countries in the world have such a rich, uncontrolled crop of poppies, the staple of home-made morphine and heroin.

By the time the heroin reaches the streets the drug is expensive. Girls like Iwona turn to prostitution to sustain the habit; teenagers, male and female, steal and deal and contribute to the crime wave. Around the corner from the Times, the addicts - pupils dilated and legs buckling - collide with shoppers as they wait for the dealer to arrive.

A cubic centimetre of heroin - known as a "cent" - goes for 250 zloties but an addict may need 20 cents, and that will cost him 10 days' average wages. The dealer takes the money and the syringe (there is a shortage in Poland) and disappears, probably to an apartment nearby. The syringe is returned full and the addict searches for a quiet doorway or stairwell where he can inject himself.

Organized gangs are now beginning to take over the heroin operation. In a few weeks' time, when the poppy harvest begins, members of the gangs will travel out

Poland grows its own drug problem

to the countryside and clinch contracts with private farmers. A large bag of poppy heads and stalks can be bought relatively cheaply. To the farmer the poppy is a weed and need not be accounted for. The poppies are then crushed and boiled, creating a morphine base. A vinegar-like chemical is added and without fuss, without complicated deals with the Mafia or the West, the criminal entrepreneur has a crude, dirty form of heroin.

The mixture ready for injection is known as "kompot" - a kind of fruit stew in more conventional kitchens - but it can also emerge as a simple liquid to be drunk like cocoa. The police drug squad, headed by Colonel Grabowski (one of the most scholarly members of the Polish militia), can do little more than alert the ordinary policemen to the rules and rites of heroin dealing and occasionally launch raids on cafes where drugs are traded. But the law is inadequate; drug use is not illegal, the drug market too strong to be destroyed by isolated raids and the level of awareness of the average militiaman is not high.

Young Poles boast that they can walk through the streets smoking home-grown marijuana cigarettes and the policemen, concentrating on drunks or potential underground fugitives, notice nothing strange. The law is about to be tightened and will impose stricter controls on poppy production - but demand for heroin is now so strong that ways will be found to circumvent the rules.

The hospitals, already faced with countless competing priorities and little cash, can give only the barest detoxification - equivalent to an alcoholic's "drying out" - to the addict. Afterwards, he is on his own. Even in hospital, in the psychiatric

wards, the addicts try every possible ruse to obtain drugs.

But just as the scope of the problem is unique to Poland, so too are the methods of rehabilitation. Some five years ago a chubby energetic man called Marek Kotanski launched an initiative known as Monar. The idea was to establish an organization that would draw on state funds, but which would be independent of the state, an organization that would be trusted by doctors, police and addicts. Monar, which started from nothing, now has 12 rehabilitation centres throughout Poland - three of them for under-age addicts - and has treated several hundred people. Kotanski claims his methods have secured a 50 per cent success rate - higher than almost any other scheme in the world.

Kotanski, say his admirers, has understood the essential vanity of the addict, the sense of intellectual superiority lent users by the drug. He has used the addict's own addiction, the rag-bag bundle of attitudes that allow him to hide from himself, declares Kotanski, sitting in one of his rehabilitation farms in Gloskow outside Warsaw. Critics - and there are many in the official state-run rehabilitation centres - say that the methods that Kotanski uses to strip away these pretensions are savage, damaging and ultimately ineffective.

What happens to addicts like Iwona the prostitute, Majka, a former gangster's moll in Tokyo, and Krzysztof, who overdosed, when they arrive on a Monar farm is both complex and brutally simple. On the first evening they attend a meeting of the whole farm and sit on cushions on the floor the whole group has free licence to attack, insult and debate the new addict.

The addict cringes and craves acceptance by the group. Slowly, day after day, he wins that acceptance by working in the fields from six o'clock in the morning until early evening. For those first six months he is forbidden to smoke or drink, he must stay celibate, be accompanied by trustees if he has to leave the farm to go to school. Some, to show their commitment to the group (and thus to giving up drugs), shave their heads. "If the addict can stick out those first months," says Kotanski, "the cancer issue is excised from his soul".

After the first stage, the addict is as defenceless as a child and for a year the group has to teach him how to live with others and with himself. In another year, the former addict is allowed to take a manual job outside the centre, returning only at night.

The farm at Gloskow, on some 35 hectares donated by the state, resembles a hippy commune of the 1960s. Children and animals scatter and tumble around a communal dining table set under a tree, the village idiot wanders in and is given food, and everywhere addicts cook, till the fields and milk the cows.

The aim is self-sufficiency, both for the farm and its inhabitants. The work ethic reigns here as nowhere else in Poland and there is something rather formidable about the discipline that the group imposes on itself. At night, the worst and most dangerous time for an addict, some members of the group ("our security police" jokes Kotanski) burst unannounced into rooms and examine the arms of their friends and colleagues, searching for the trace of needles.

Outside the farm there are all the problems of the real Poland: the 15-year housing queues, the shortages and the daily grind from which heroin offered escape. "Are you afraid of the outside?" I ask crop-haired Iwona, the prostitute-turned-farm girl. She thinks for a while. "Yes, at the moment, yes, very." In the room where addicts are "de-masked", six black-rimmed obituary notices define, more precisely, the fears of Iwona. They record the death of six addicts, recent graduates from the farm.

Roger Boyes

Phillip Whitehead

Rainbow front that could go off-colour

Is there a crack of electoral gold at the end of the rainbow coalition? Or would the major party to it emerge more gilded than gilded? Frank Field MP and Michael Young, *an* *coquettish* as only radical mavericks seized by the same idea can be, have advanced the notion of an informal pact by the anti-Thatcher parties. It would involve each calling on its supporters in hopeless seats to vote tactically for their second preference instead of their first, so as to maximize the vote against the Tories. This creed of necessary minimalism makes sense to its two proponents. In their persons, indeed, the old internalized coalition of the Labour Party could be reborn in external form. My affection for them both compels me to remind them that they may have forgotten one or two things about the parties of which they are members. At best they are hedgehogs in a world of foxes.

The one big thing is that more people dislike Mrs Thatcher's policies than support them; they cannot this be turned into an anti-Tory popular front: as Field and Young argue? There are only three reasons why not. The voters' perception of the parties, the parties' perception of each other, and their sense of the national electorate. The rainbow coalitionists believe that in a national election parties can tell their supporters to vote for someone else, and that their second preference will be the second anti-Thatcher candidate in the field.

The Labour vote has been squeezed in some Liberal-held constituencies like the Isle of Wight to less than a sixth of what it was in the unpropitious election of 1959. And this has happened even where the Labour Party has not obligingly put up far-left candidates. The effect has been particularly marked at (and for a period after) some by-elections.

An ITN/Harris Exit Poll last Thursday, in a special survey for Channel 4's *A Week in Politics* showed that even at this low point in the Tories' fortunes, 36 per cent of Alliance voters opted for them, against 33 per cent for Labour.

The programme showed that on these preferences, combined with the 54 per cent of Labour voters who would be prepared to vote Alliance second preference, Rainbow voting in the Euro elections would have given Labour and Alliance combined only the same number of seats as after first preference voting. The difference would be that Labour would have lost seats because the Alliance would not have been able to deliver, while the Alliance in turn gained others. This prospect will not enrapture the Labour Party, especially when it sees that it won so many of the Euro constituencies which Field and Young claimed were open to it on second preference voting, despite Alliance as well as Tory opposition. And the Alliance, without Labour votes, won none of the seven seats which could have

come to it the Rainbow way. Field and Young may regret that mutual dislike between Labour and the Alliance should get in the way of the coalition makers. But that is how it is. Those who are currently infatuated find it hard to understand the bitterness of a divorce, and all the slugging and slander that follows. It is two elections too early to argue that a second marriage between the same partners could be a triumph of experience over hope - for each now hopes to bury the other.

Labour is trying to hold on to a national base, the Alliance to break out from its regional beach-heads. The Euro elections show how far Mr Kinnoch has gone in restoring Labour's crumbling heritage, with an increased share of the vote and victories to cheer. Portsmouth shows how far he still has to go, before Labour can win again in Farnham and Faversham, Plymouth and Dover. The fact that the Labour share of the vote rose even in Owen country in the Euro poll and the by-election would make a tame concession to the Alliance seem supine. For his part, the SDP leader knows that the most likely doctor's mandate he will get from ex-Tory voters is as a guarantor against socialism.

The coalitionists may argue that in spite of all this it will be necessary to unite against Mrs Thatcher as the greater evil. Perhaps such circumstances will come, as they did in India, where an overbearing prime minister found herself temporarily unseated by a coalition of disparate parties.

It is too early to tell whether the Euro election results are conclusive evidence that the old politics was not dead but sleeping. Those who hope so will have found support for that view. Psychologically, Labour has turned a corner as important as when it elected the Kinnoch/Hattersley leadership nine months ago. At that time it was a serious possibility that Labour would be pushed into third place in the Euro poll. Its relative success can be seen not only in those it has persuaded, but in those it has provoked.

Whether it takes four years or nine, the party will try to rebuild majority support in its own way. Just as the Government has been weakened by its own electorally distorted success, so Labour has been helped by a glimpse of the abyss. Only if it fails to use to the full the talents of Frank Field and many like him, who see socialism as more than slogans learned by rote, will it need the desperate last resort of its Rainbow touch in eight years' time.

The choice is not between that and Thatcherism in perpetuity. Sunday's results, at the very least, make a more alternative government which is more than a ramshackle one-issue coalition a real possibility.

The author was Labour MP for Derby North, 1970-83.

Roger Scruton

The satisfaction of being irrelevant

Why should children be taught foreign languages? To lay the foundations of a healthy balance of trade? To breed a new generation of internationalist politicians and international spies? To fight the battles of life as Matthew Arnold put it, with the waltzers in foreign hotels?

Thinking over this problem I remembered the retired Indian Army colonel who had been my nearest neighbour in France. He had the utmost contempt for the customs of the natives, and would drive them from his door with a ferocious Anglo-Saxon bark, reminiscent of the adverbial syllables of life as Matthew Arnold put it, with the waltzers in foreign hotels.

The French, despite their cosmopolitan veneer, are inclined to chauvinism. "You're bang right," he replied. "I've been around a bit - India, Africa, Malaya, Arabia - and I can tell you, I've never before been in a place where they speak so few damn words of English."

It seemed to me at the time that the colonel had not quite grasped my meaning. On mature reflection, however, I began to agree with him. It really is a narrow and chauvinistic people that refuse to learn English - a language in which so many of the greatest works of literature have been written. The worst offenders, however, are the English themselves, who are rapidly losing any sense of the complexity of their native language, whose sentences are becoming clipped and telegraphic, whose vocabulary is dwindling to the rudiments necessary for a television chat show, who have lost all understanding of subordinate clauses and subjunctive conditionals, and who when literate, are no longer willing to read even Chaucer or Dostoevsky in the original, let alone *Beowulf* or *The Dream of the Rood*.

By refusing to take any foreign language seriously, the French have in fact done quite well for themselves. The Napoleonic code bears widespread testimony to their social and political influence; French was until recently the international language of diplomacy; and, if you like food, you need French in order to fight the battles of life, even with the waltzers in foreign hotels.

They show more clearly than any living tongue that a language is justified not by its daily mutilation but by its lasting utterances. And, in my limited experience, it is only Latin and Greek that have given birth to as many lasting utterances as English.

We cannot hope that the classics will be restored to their rightful place in education. The world has been thoroughly re-interpreted in terms of the harsh dictatorship of profit and loss. If, therefore, children are to learn ways of thinking other than those contained in their immediate circumstances, they must be introduced to literature in the living languages of their culture. Such is the real reason for learning French, German, Spanish, Italian and Russian. Each of those languages has irreversibly changed, through its literature, the consciousness of Europe, in ways which even the semi-conscious must feel.

But are the classical languages really so dead? A pupil who acquires a love of French literature will perceive the legacy of Latin diction, and will have no difficulty in understanding why he should study Latin.

Moreover, he will see the limits and imperfections of English culture rather better than would the student of Arabic or Persian. Cultures, like languages, are ancestrally related, and it is against the background of a family likeness that the real moral differences emerge.

Just as Latin lives on in French, so does Greek live on in its modern descendant. The defender of classical learning would do well, therefore, to support the teaching of modern Greek in schools. True, this would give an advantage to Greek Cypriot children. But since his language is about the only advantage an immigrant ever has, it would be wrong to withhold it. The only question must be: does modern Greek literature justify teaching the language in which it is written?

The literature of modern Greece is certainly less sure of itself than that of France. But it is an impressive attempt to graft new stock on to old, in circumstances that have been far from propitious. As our own language withers, we too must begin to graft. We should do well, therefore, to study the work of Palamas, Cavafy and Sefiris. For they were divided from their inheritance, while feeling the need to inherit it, and to be at one with the history of a language which they helped to save from literary extinction.

The author is editor of the *Saturday Review*.



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EUROPE'S ELECTION

The results of the European elections, with turn-out down in every country except Denmark where it was apparently boosted by the vigorous campaign of the anti-EEC party, can hardly be interpreted as a ringing endorsement either of the present management of the European Community or of the European Parliament itself as an institution. Yet M. Gaston Thorn's description of them as "a catastrophe" is in itself an example of the tendency to hyperbole and self-importance in the Community's institutions which, in part at least, explains the growing indifference, tinged with impatience, of the various European peoples.

Let's keep things in proportion. M. Thorn. Overall turn-out is down from 62 to 57 per cent. All European electorates at present find it easier to get excited about national politics than about European issues presented to them in lofty and general terms, which are difficult to relate to the everyday Europe of butter-mountain, all-night wrangles between agriculture ministers, and frontier delays for incomprehensible paper work. Voters almost everywhere have used these elections, much like local or by-elections, to register mid-term verdicts on their present government. In most cases, as usual on such occasions, the vote shows a swing against the party in power, on a lower turn-out than a general election would produce. But only in France has that swing taken on the proportions of an outright defeat.

The result in France is by far the most spectacular, and the most interesting. Three years ago the left came to power there on a fairly small swing in the presidential election, followed by a much larger one in the parliamentary election whose purpose was clearly seen by most voters as being to give the new President a majority he could govern with.

Now the reaction to three years of left-wing rule has produced a far more spectacular swing to the right, justly described by French commentators as "seismic" if not historic. The chief victim, though, is not President Mitterrand's Socialist Party - reduced to what would in the 1970s have been considered its "normal" 21 per cent share of the vote - but its junior partner

and reluctant ally, the Communist Party.

Throughout the 1960s and 70s it was axiomatic that, whatever happened, the French CP could always count on the support of roughly one-fifth of the voters. In 1981 it dropped suddenly to 15 per cent - apparently penalized for its vicious attacks on the Socialists during the preceding three years. Yet now, after three years of swallowing its pride and tagging along behind Socialist policies, it suffers a further collapse to 11.3 per cent - its smallest share since the far-off days of the early thirties, when it was little more than the revolutionary sect. The great majority of the French working class has at last recognized that this fading bunch of apparitions, who have renounced the word but never convincingly the reality of Stalinism, has nothing positive to offer, and has relegated it to the margin of French political life where it properly belongs.

So doing, the French electorate has shifted its centre of gravity very sharply to the right. The parties in power are now clearly outdistanced by the forces of the Gaullist-Conservative opposition, even though the latter did not quite recover their combined score of 1979 and are still well short of an overall majority. The new and alarming element is the appearance of the far right in the shape of M. Jean-Marie Le Pen's National Front, with almost exactly the same share of the vote as the Communists are now reduced to. That too must be kept in proportion, since we have just defined it as a marginal position: but M. Le Pen is on his way up while the Communists are on their way down. He is already promising himself 20 per cent of the votes and a hundred members in the Parliament to be elected in two years' time.

Such hopes will depend on many factors. M. Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist leader, who has been somewhat unnaturally muted in the European campaign where he allowed the liberal Mme Veil to set the tone, can be expected to reassert his party's nationalist identity more forcefully between now and 1986. There may, too, be a shock reaction of France's liberal centre against M. Le Pen's success. Also, if the French National Assembly is again elected on a two-ballot, single-

member constituency system, M. Le Pen is unlikely to win anything like the number of seats he is talking about. But President Mitterrand is pledged in principle to introduce a proportional system. The more certain it is that the Socialists will be in a minority, the greater his incentive to fulfil that pledge, with now the added thought that a split between right and extreme right might make it easier for him to construct a centre coalition around himself - a revival of the old "Troisième Force" governments of the Fourth Republic, excluding both extremes, in which M. Mitterrand made his early career.

Elsewhere in Europe the significant developments are the elimination of the German Liberals (whose alliance with the conservative Christian Democrats is clearly not appreciated by their supporters), the success of both German and Dutch "Greens" - who should enliven the Strasbourg parliament as they have done the Bundestag - and, in Italy, the posthumous achievement by Signor Enrico Berlinguer of the long-desired "soprapasso", making the Communist Party on paper now Italy's leading party in place of the Christian Democrats. Should that be repeated in a national election it would be of considerable psychological significance, but would by no means necessarily bring the Communists to power: Italy has more than two parties, and until further notice most of the others prefer the Christian Democrats as a coalition partner. Still, it is fitting that Italian "Eurocommunism" has received some recognition in a European election, in contrast with the drubbing accorded to French neo-Stalinism.

Next week in Fontainebleau will assemble a group of European leaders somewhat chastened but, except in M. Mitterrand's case, not really disavowed by their electorates. The latter may be said to have served notice that the Community in its present shape does not inspire them. That is hardly surprising, for its recent performance has been uninspiring. Yet there are important and inspiring things to be done, if only the leaders in Fontainebleau can get the dispiriting wrangle over the accounts behind them once and for all.

EUROPE'S BRITISH ELECTION

Like their counterparts in almost every other member state of the European Community, the minority of British electors who took the trouble to go to the European polls cast their votes largely as a comment on their own nation's internal politics. Also like electors in any other country where there was a marked change in voting patterns, they voted to register a protest against the government in power. Mrs Thatcher has suffered a blow from the left in Britain as President Mitterrand has from the right in France. As for the particularly low turnout in Britain, that may have been less a consequence of anti-Community feeling than of indifference to the largely toothless European Parliament in a country which expects rather more of Parliaments than do some of its neighbours.

For all these reasons, it is fair to interpret the result of these elections by a comparison with the General Election a year ago. No doubt, on the margin, the competing parties reaped some slight advantages and suffered some disadvantages from the specifically European aspect. Some voters may have chosen to express their rooted antipathy to the Community by voting for Labour as the most anti-Community party. Others who would on general grounds be inclined towards the Alliance may have been put off by the fact that the Alliance is the most supranational pro-Community group in British politics. But it has been domestic politics that have determined the outcome, and there is no gainsaying the fact that the European elections have registered a significant revival of the Labour Party at the expense of the Conservatives which is beyond anything that could have been rationally expected by Mr Neil Kinnock nine months ago.

Again there are qualifications. It is, for instance, a fact that on the basis of the European results compared with the figures at the last general election, the Government would still, despite its substantial losses, win a general election if one were held now - probably with a comfortable margin of 30 or 40 seats. It is also clear that the very bad performance of the Alliance in the European elections (which had probably been chiefly to Labour's advantage) is the consequence of special circumstances which would not obtain in a general election. This is plainly indicated by the contrast between the Alliance's European performance, with its decline of about 7 per cent, and its successes in recent by-elections (culminating at Portsmouth) which have shown an average increase of about 8 per cent.

What is more, despite the fall in the Alliance's vote over the past year, its 19.5 per cent of the European poll this time is still substantially above the level of the last European election, when for the Liberals alone it was only 13.1 per cent. It would therefore be quite wrong to imagine that the European results sound some kind of knell for the Alliance's chances of being a threatening third force when the next general election gives them, once again, the advantage of full media coverage.

The Alliance has undoubtedly suffered from the fact that its support (as a new party) is highly volatile and that it could not rely on the hard core of voters who will turn out for the old parties in even the least regarded of elections. The fact that so much of its support is volatile, however, does not mean that it is unreal. Yet when all this is said, this week's disappointment for the Social Democrats and the Liberals must again raise the

question whether it is still an advantage for them to remain two separate parties under two leaders. At the next election, the voters will need to have a much clearer idea of what they stand for if they are to get anywhere near establishing their credentials as an alternative party of government, which they have so far failed to do.

For the moment, that position is again clearly held by the Labour Party which, under its new leader, has succeeded in halting its process of self-destruction and of reestablishing itself as the unchallenged principal opposition, at least for the moment. Its success has clearly been assisted by the clumsiness of political touch which has been the hallmark of Mrs Thatcher's first year in this Parliament.

But Labour's principal asset has been its regaining of working class support in a period of high unemployment and industrial disputes. It is an achievement which has rested on the truth in the party's interneuric strife. Yet this could break out again when policies to be offered to the country once more have to be settled by the party and if quarrels over the reselection of MPs, with the extrusion of moderates, once again erupt. It is because Labour's position is, at bottom so insecure, that such Labour politicians as Mr Frank Field, and others well to his left, have even gone so far as to advise a deal with the hated Social Democrats to oust Mrs Thatcher. The Labour Party would be foolish to persuade itself that its victories last week were more than a respite, encouraging though the trend is. It is when it has been forced to agree upon policies, and to disclose and explain them publicly, that its time of real test will come.

Alternative fuels

From Mr Brian Padgett, Sir, The widespread utilisation of all forms of renewable energy will demand a change of attitude on the part of the authorities and the public, who have accepted as logical the concept of large-scale electric power generation remote from the point of consumption.

The need to find alternatives to our dwindling fossil fuel supplies will allow a greater role for the local generation of power from renewable energy sources which are by nature both distributed and cyclic.

To make the most efficient use of these energy forms will require the development of small-scale, solid-state power conditioning equipment and appliances which can accept energy whenever it is available and store it by means of a modified operating routine.

In this area the needs of the developed world for power generation and consumption equipment will mirror that of the developing world.

Two items of power conditioning equipment have already been

developed with the help of Dr Schumacher's charity, the Intermediate Technology Development Group, to control the small generator and the motors which it supplies: a first step on the road to a one-world solution to the need for electric power.

Yours sincerely, BRIAN PADGETT, Head of UK Programme, Intermediate Technology Development Group Ltd, 9 King Street, WC2.

June 11.

Time to end the pit dispute

From Mr Roy Mason, MP for Barnsley Central (Labour)

Sir, "We can still win," my miners tell me. "We are through the pain barrier, we have learned to live with this strike. We can now carry on indefinitely." Yes, and with that determination, they can.

The fuel and power base of our nation is in serious jeopardy. That affects everybody, whether stockbroker, City, insurance companies or the small traders in all our coalmining communities. It is a death knell of trade and the stockbroker belt had better be aware of it.

The coal miners of Britain are indeed prepared to battle on. I concede that they have no democratic outlet for their feelings about the dispute and how it has been handled, but that is how it is and it is no use moaning about it.

We must therefore be prepared to see a heightening of the conflict, many industries becoming further involved, millions of unemployed waiting their wrath upon this Government and the necessary intransigent attitude by the NUM. There can be no winners.

My miners' families are suffering beyond despair. They are incurring debts on a scale which they will never recover. Yet who can doubt that they do a job for a pittance which no industrial worker would tolerate in their conditions - and I know having worked underground for 14 years and having represented them in Parliament for over 30 years.

Scargill and MacGregor are by any test implacable enemies. The dispute is becoming more personal with every confrontation. Therefore, it must be taken from them.

The Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Energy must impress upon all concerned the necessity to establish an independent court of inquiry to examine the causes of this dispute, the way forward for conciliation, and the salvation of our main industrial producer of energy. Let us give the senior NCB members of the coalfields in every region in Britain a chance once more to talk to their men to save our major industrial base from serious and irreparable collapse.

Everybody with an ounce of political and economic sense knows that the dispute cannot go on. Make no mistake about it, however, it could do so unless a major inquiry of some kind is established to avoid this despairing grind to destruction. The Government must take it out of MacGregor's hands now, before it is too late.

Yours sincerely, ROY MASON, House of Commons, June 17.

A woman's work

From Mrs Lea Briggs

Sir, Surely what Mrs Young (June 14) means to say is that it is the work done by both men and women which is of equal value to society; whether that work is in paid employment or whether in home-based activity should be irrelevant in today's world because both make a valuable and essential contribution to the overall scheme of things.

The greatest injustice is that society, and the institutions through which it is run and governed, always recognizes the former (by awarding money and status and sometimes power) but very rarely the latter.

This injustice has been underwritten in the industrialized world by the stereotyping of men as breadwinners and women as child-carers. This is so only if one is speaking of prehistoric man as hunter-gatherer; it should hardly be relevant in Britain today.

What locks people into these stereotypes now is not their own inclinations or abilities, but simply outdated prejudices and institutions which have failed to adapt to the changes in society which have taken and are taking place.

Ms Holmes (Law Report, June 13) has won what is described elsewhere in that edition as an "historic judgment" in being granted the right to work a four-day week so as to have more time to look after her two young sons.

The learned tribunal recognised that the work of winning the bread and the work of caring for the children can successfully and naturally be combined in one person if the rules which govern the conduct of the work-for-money side of life are adapted to meet the needs of the equally essential work-for-love side of life.

Why, we must ask, should this approach not apply as well to a father as to a mother?

With 14 million currently unemployed in Europe, the long-term prospects of full-time jobs for the boys, or anyone else, are diminishing daily. If men in society are to retain their self-esteem, and sanity, then Mrs Young's "woman-shaped pattern of life" must be allowed to apply equally to men.

What we need, surely, is a "people-shaped" pattern of life.

Yours faithfully, LEA BRIGGS, 29 Church Road, Wheatley, Oxford, June 15.

European union

From Mr David Hotham

Sir, It is very easy for clever, opinionated men like Roger Scruton (June 12) to pour scorn on the European elections, thereby encouraging the British man in the street in his probable view that Europe is nothing but a bureaucratic shambles disgraced by such patent absurdities as the butter mountain and so on.

One should remember that the EEC, for all the defects which make it a sitting target for mockery, is not

Deficiencies in 'star wars' programme

From Colonel Jonathan Alford

Sir, I must admit to being one of those commentators castigated in your leading article ("Star wars", June 13) whose "strategic mentality" is confused about strategic defence.

I have been even more confused with your leader. It is certainly not yet clear to me quite how the President's Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) enhances strategic stability - and I suspect that there are many like me.

Even if one accepts the most optimistic judgments of the President's advisers (none above 90 per cent effectiveness overall for a multi-layered system) and even if that figure is applied (again optimistically) to a START-limited offensive arsenal of 5,000 strategic warheads, 500 warheads could still be assumed to reach their targets. By every count that still amounts to "assured destruction" and must raise doubts about the value of such a tattered umbrella.

That is far from being the whole story, however. There would seem to be a number of quite simple counter-measures available (penetration aids) to reduce effectiveness still further.

Second, the exclusive concentration on defence against ballistic missiles leaves uncovered a large (and, because of cruise missiles, increasing) number of nuclear delivery systems with strategic consequences.

Third, it is almost certainly the case that it will be cheaper to build still more warheads than to deploy effective defences.

Fourth (and of the greatest concern), any system devised will be very vulnerable to pre-emptive destruction, especially the satellites and communications links which are assumed to be an integral part of that system. If war threatens, the temptation to degrade the defensive system at once will be very great and

that is hardly conducive to strategic stability.

Finally there are bound to be very substantial opportunity costs involved and I am far from convinced that this is the most sensible way to dispose of what are bound to be distinctly finite resources for defence.

In short, I do not believe that the case for SDI has been established beyond doubt even if it can be made to work to the level of 90 per cent effectiveness. I doubt if it is worth sacrificing the ABM treaty of 1972 for that assurance. I doubt if it is worth the huge cost that is likely to be involved.

I cannot see that it will lead to greater strategic stability and it could have profound consequences for Western Europe which have hardly been explored.

What has gone largely unremarked over here (and ignored in your leader) is that the scope of the President's initiative has in fact undergone a significant transformation and this makes it somewhat easier to support it. No longer is it couched in terms of a decision to create such massive defences but rather to engage in an extensive investigation to determine technical feasibility in order to bring the Soviet Union into negotiation.

Given what is known about Soviet research and development programmes in this area, it probably is necessary to hedge against their possible success. If the SDI has the effect of producing better and more durable arms control agreements to fence off this area of competition, it could turn out to have been worth it. Unfortunately one has to contend with the historical record, which does not always show that such tactics succeed.

Yours faithfully, JONATHAN ALFORD, 21 Irene Road, SW6, June 14.

Prince and architects

From the Professor of Architecture, Cambridge University

Sir, My attention has been drawn to the statement ascribed to Mr Quinlan Terry in your Supplement on Architecture (May 18) to the effect that "two architectural students from Cambridge, had failed in their exams for producing classical designs."

If this were true it would be grounds for a serious charge of academic inactivity. It is not true either as a statement of fact or in its implication that this department conducts an inquisition on style. I can only suppose that Mr Terry is referring to two of our students who obtained third class honours in degrees and as is normal in such cases, were not readmitted to our postgraduate diploma course.

Standard of work, not style, is the criterion. Proof that this is so is available to anyone who visits the annual exhibition of school work (which this year takes place from June 22-July 4).

I write not only to put the record straight on a question of academic procedure but also out of a deep concern that because the "misinformation" passed to you is not entirely innocent of the kind of misrepresentation in the present architectural debate to which your excellent third leader of June 1 referred.

It was with some relief that I read in that article a proper expression of

alarm at the current campaign to make architects into "scapegoats" about whom nothing too harsh can be said. If the present level of invective is maintained who is going to bother about truth to fact?

For instance, Prince Charles lamented the fact that there had been no "community approach" to the Mansion House Square project.

Amid the roar of applause for a plucky shot against Mr Palumbo's bodyline bowling, who will listen to the actual facts? They are that Mr Palumbo went to unprecedented lengths to present his project to the public on the spot and to invite their comments: that 32,000 people went to the exhibition in the Royal Exchange and, of the 3,000 written statements by the visitors, nearly 75 per cent were in favour of the scheme in one way or another.

Now if you can't be bothered with facts like that then you certainly can't be bothered with the really difficult question of how to achieve in architecture what T. S. Eliot aptly defined as the goal, "an easy commerce of the old and the new."

We would all agree that that is something very difficult to achieve, but in an atmosphere that is becoming increasingly hostile to rational discourse there is little chance that the question can be properly addressed at all.

Yours faithfully, C. A. ST. J. WILSON, University of Cambridge, Department of Architecture, 1 Scoopie Terrace, Cambridge.

Waiting time

From Mr S. J. Watter

Sir, According to Mrs J. Owen (Tuesday Page, June 12) "the most difficult aspect of living in Moscow's small diplomatic press and business community is that it takes about a month to obtain a visa for the Soviet Union."

She may be interested, or appalled, to hear that it takes much longer for a Polish citizen to obtain a British visa. For example, my young Polish relations applied for a British visitors' visa in September, 1983; they were refused it in January, 1984. I appealed against the groundless refusal on January 31 and as of today, the day of the

appeal hearing has still not been fixed. The intervention of my MP was fruitless.

It could well be thought that the circumstances surrounding my relations' application were exceptional or suspicious; yet the German Consulate in Warsaw granted them a tourist visa on the spot without any sponsorship or financial guarantees, which I provided for the Home Office, all to no avail.

It is rumoured that 75 per cent of the applications in Warsaw for a British visa are refused. Yours faithfully, S. J. WATTER, 21 Priory Grange, Fortis Green, N2, June 12.

Falklands remembered

From Mr Alec Dickson

Sir, "Lacking even travelling teachers... the children's break in education is almost total," writes your correspondent in his "Letter from Port Stanley" (June 14).

This is astonishing. Twenty-five years ago, when Voluntary Service Overseas was taking shape off my kitchen table, the frequency of advertisements in your Educational Supplement for "camp" teachers to travel from homeosted to homeosted in the Falklands indicated that there were few takers.

A sixpenny letter went off to the Governor in Port Stanley, offering 18/19-year-olds for a year in between sixth form and university. The answer was immediate: offer accepted.

Of all the projects then available the chance of riding homeback from family to family and giving all they knew to the children made the Falklands possibly the most challenging and attractive.

Why shouldn't this be happening today?

Yours truly, ALEC DICKSON, 19 Blenheim Road, W4.

Tongue-tied minister

From Dick H. Pantlin

Sir, It is distressing to read your critical leading article of June 7 about the junior education minister's recent comments concerning the learning of foreign languages in Britain.

Your writer produces all the usual arguments about crowded school timetables and even contends ("with some evidence") that British businessmen selling abroad do not need to be fluent in foreign languages.

Surely these sad impressions need to be corrected? Above all, how can one explain that, for example, all my Dutch and German friends speak fluently at least three languages and yet are at least as good as we are at all the other areas of knowledge to which your article refers?

Their basic curriculum and school timetables seem to enable them to be - dare one say it - properly educated. When can we hope to do the same?

Yours faithfully, DICK H. PANTLIN, 11 Avenue de Mercurie, 1180 Brussels, Belgium, June 8.

Matters of trust at polytechnic

From Dr D. H. Fremlin

Sir, Your leading letter today (June 15) puts forward such a remarkable proposition that I feel I must respond at once, lest your readers conclude from the list of signatories that their views are general in my profession.

They hold that the relation of trust that ideally obtains between teachers and pupils means that the former ought not to cooperate with the courts when there is prima facie evidence that the latter have been in contempt.

They seem to propose this as a general rule, for although they describe the events at the Polytechnic of North London they do not rely on any particular aspect of these in their subsequent argument.

Now I can imagine circumstances in which I might have difficulties if ordered to report on a private conversation; but that is not the point at issue here. I can imagine circumstances in which I might admire the moral passion that led one of my pupils to break the law; but the question here is rather whether we should respect someone's desire to deny his own actions.

The basis on which I seek to build relationships with my students is that they should be able to trust me to tell them the plain truth as I see it. This is entirely consonant with my also telling the plain truth about them when the occasion arises.

Yours faithfully, D. H. FREMLIN, University of Essex, Mathematics Department, Colchester, Essex, June 15.

Conflict of creeds

From the Reverend D. R. J. Holloway Sir, Clifford Longley has written (June 4) very perceptively about the views of Professor Jenkins, the Bishop-elect of Durham.

The nub of the problem relates to "history". On BBC Radio 4 recently David Jenkins said: "No single historical fact can be certain... historical facts are a matter of probability and doubt and uncertainty... there is absolutely no certainty in the New Testament about anything of importance."

But all this is sheer nonsense! There are commonly agreed criteria that can give sufficient certainty about the past. It is not "probable" that D-Day took place on June 6, 1944; it certainly did. Nor is it "probable" that Julius Caesar had an expedition to Britain in the first century before Christ; he certainly did.

Professor Jenkins, in his *Credo* television broadcast, denied that there was "any one event which you could identify with the Resurrection." But in the duplicated letter he has sent out to critics he said: "I believe in the Resurrection in exactly the same sense as St Paul believed in the Resurrection (i.e., on the basis of the accumulated testimony of the first disciples and personal experience).

This is confused. David Jenkins is confusing how he (and St Paul) came to faith with what he (and St Paul) believe. They came, he says, "by the same way." But David Jenkins's subsequent belief in the Resurrection and St Paul's are poles apart.

Paul believed that there was "a datable event". And Paul believed in the empty tomb: "He was buried, he was raised on the third day" (1 Cor 15:4).

Of that verse, C. H. Dodd, one of the greatest of English New Testament scholars, has written this: "The natural implication would be that the Resurrection was (so to speak) the reversal of the entombment." And he adds:

"When (the early Christians) said, 'He rose from the dead,' they took it for granted that his body was no longer in the tomb; if the tomb had been visited it would have been found empty. The gospels supplement this by saying, 'it was visited and it was found empty'."

For these reasons it is right that David Jenkins should allow himself to go forward for consecration? We can't have bishops whose teaching undermines the truth of the Resurrection.

This is not to question for a moment David Jenkins's personal faith, or to deny that he has a real experience of the risen Christ. But a bishop has to be a person who can communicate the faith. He also has to lead with the good will and agreement of the Church.

At Professor Jenkins's consecration the Archbishop would have to say: "Is it your will that he should be ordained?"

The people are to respond: "It is". What if a significant proportion were to say, "It is not"?

Yours faithfully, DAVID HOLLOWAY, 7 Otterburn Terrace, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Short shrift

From Dr J. N. Blau

Sir, Evacuated to a Cambridgeshire village in 1939, we schoolboys used to have a haircut for two pence - Mondays to Fridays only. The barber applied the shears vertically from below upwards, three times over the occiput and twice on each side of the head.

Half a minute's trim completed what we called a "tuppenny all-off". We suspected sheep-shearing in a previous incarnation or employment.

Recently my barber raised his price from £1.85 to £2.15. I thought back to my youthful back and sides when 10 times the amount of time for two-hundredth the price, allowing for ds and ps.

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FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

JR pours cold water on financial supermarkets

Mr Jacob Rothschild has changed his views on the development of financial supermarkets. Since the planned £1 billion merger of Charterhouse J Rothschild with Hambro Life collapsed last month, they clearly no longer seem such a good idea. True size is still beautiful but he doubts whether any genuinely integrated financial service companies will emerge in Britain in the next two years.

Addressing an investment seminar organized by stockbrokers Grieson, Grant, Mr Rothschild was in remarkably candid mood. If nothing else, Charterhouse J Rothschild was "an interesting case study" of an attempt to build a financial supermarket. JR had accumulated a portfolio of investments in a number of different financial service companies but it would be "ridiculous" to suggest that it had reached the stage of integrating these activities. The danger of putting together Charterhouse J Rothschild and Hambro Life was that the value of Hambro would be undermined by the lack of clarity at Charterhouse.

"We therefore decided that we needed a period of time to bring together the existing interests within Charterhouse J Rothschild before we moved any further," he had not yet abandoned his faith in the long-term future of financial supermarkets along American lines but the management challenge in handling such a structure were "formidable".

The chief problem was the "cultural differences" that have emerged in Britain between the various elements making up the financial sector. The jobbing mentality was trading orientated and quite different from that of the stock broking or merchant banking mentality. "Bringing them together is a complex task which can only be done over a long period of time." These differences were dwarfed by the cultural difficulties of integrating on an international scale.

Where does Charterhouse J Rothschild go from here? Size has already enabled the group to take part in an activity that would be denied to smaller organizations. But basically CJR's ability had always been in "interventionist" investment. The dazzling growth of Target Life, recently sold to a Morgan Grenfell led syndicate for £48m, was witness to that.

CJR's ambition over the next two years is to do the same kind of thing as they have done successfully in the past and meanwhile struggle towards integration among the businesses.

Fears behind the forecasts

Short-term statistics like the monthly Public Sector Borrowing Requirement (PSBR) can be so fogged by caveats that their relation to outside forecasts usually takes precedence over the facts and their real significance is lost. The May PSBR figure of £1.22 billion comes in the category "not as bad as expected". City estimates had ranged as much as £1 billion higher.

Setting expectations aside, the latest figures are not encouraging. The first two months of the financial year have produced a PSBR of £2.62 billion, just half the Budget for the year and well up on last year's £2.4 billion. Local authorities were paying money back in May, while state industries borrowed a little (reversing the order in April), leaving the Central

Government Borrowing Requirement at £1.6 billion. In April and May together, revenue was up 7 per cent, spending by 9.9 per cent and the mainline supply services up 8.7 per cent. These compare with Treasury forecasts for the year of 10.5 per cent, 6.2 per cent and 5.8 per cent respectively. Not a good start.

The vital missing part of the Treasury equation, which enables the Chancellor of the Exchequer to remain confident in his targets, is the summer and autumn privatization programme, which as noted here before, could beat the Budget estimate by a mile. Unfortunately a PSBR that remains constant only because asset sales match spending overruns is clearly not neutral for interest rates.

The most intriguing element is why the City has taken to such pessimistic forecasts of monthly PSBR, money supply and the rest. The City thinks interest rates must go up because of problems in the United States and consequent pressure on interest rate differentials and the pound. As the Government claims to have no exchange rate policy, analysts must look for domestic reasons why interest rates should go up.

Whatever the intellectual approach, the City's feeling that financial and real economic forces are pushing us toward an interest rate-led short-term downturn within the recovery cycle - signalled as usual by stock markets - looks sound.

Schroders' King over the water

The wind of change continues to whistle through the cob-webbed corridors of Schroder Wagg. Or if you prefer, the last tumbrel has not yet left. Cheapside, Lord Airle, the chairman, is off later this year to take up the post of Lord Chamberlain of the Queen's Household. His successor will be Mr George Mallinckrodt, who runs the New York operation while Mr Win Bischoff, who came back from Hongkong to put life and heart in the London merchant bank, will become chief executive of the group. Thus Schroders, one of the most eminent, but not one of the most successful, merchant banking groups, has the distinction of having two German nationals running the show. Furthermore Mr Mallinckrodt will continue to operate from New York and run the subsidiary there.

After falling down the merchant banking league - a process highlighted last year by the damaging loss of two important clients, Thomas Tilling and P & O - Schroders has been rethinking and restructuring.

Like the three Lazard merchant banks in London, New York and Paris, which recently strengthened their operating ties, Schroders is adapting to the demand for global financial services. It is moving into market-making in equities (Hongkong shares only for the time being) and will apply to become a primary dealer in gilts. Like Lazard's, Schroders' approach is still essentially one of developing profitable niches rather than trying to provide customers with everything. And doing it alone, in preference to seeking the warm embrace of a bigger partner.

Schroders' moves are belated and bold, but they are made from a still formidable base. And it was not too long ago that Morgan, Grenfell was in danger of relegation.

BIS urges US deficit cut to protect world recovery

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Rapid action to reduce the American budget deficit is essential to ensure durable economic growth in America and avoid serious repercussions for the rest of the world, the Bank for International Settlements says in its annual report, spelling out in remarkably blunt terms the dangers which could arise.

The BIS concedes that the strong, demand-led American recovery has been invaluable in helping pull the world out of recession and enabling developing countries to improve their balance of payments. But it warns that "with US interest rates beginning to move up again early this year, the adverse side-effects of US policy are rapidly becoming predominant."

It firmly shares the view that the structural element of the budget deficit is largely to blame for high American interest rates and catalogues a litany of woes likely to ensue if the problem is

not tackled. The US recovery it says, may grind to a halt because of crowding out of private sector borrowers or a revival of inflationary expectations could lead to a "a sudden and prolonged recession."

The BIS says that without timely action, the overvaluation of the dollar and size of the American current account deficit could lead to disturbances in financial markets and "exert a serious destabilizing influence on the world economy."

However, the BIS, says the recovery is now firmly underway and the western world must concentrate on sustaining steady growth as a prerequisite to solving the two main problems of high unemployment in most countries and international debt.

Apart from the imbalances in America, the BIS singles out the possibility of reviving inflation and structural rigidities, particularly in western Europe as

Financing of non-Opec developing country deficits (\$ billion)

	1981	1982	1983
Current account deficit	-82	-64	-43
Financed by:			
Direct investment	10	7	5
Foreign debt	75	58	30
IMF	5	5	11
Total	90	70	46
Change in:			
Reserves	-1	-8	5
Other foreign assets	9	24	-2

Source: BIS

growth unspectacular in most countries, with the exception of Britain, wage rises must be contained, the BIS says.

Higher profits, cheaper labour in relation to capital, a friendlier environment for entrepreneurial initiatives and more flexibility in labour markets are needed in Europe, according to the BIS.

On the debtor countries, the BIS says the situation is still serious and is being aggravated by high American interest rates. But it reiterates the need for appropriate adjustment by developing countries. Equally, however, the BIS emphasizes the need for continuing financing of reasonable current account deficits of developing countries.

In the longer-run the flow of finance should be put on a sounder footing, with investment-linked financing rather than general purposes balance of payments financing by banks, the BIS says.

Unions can be curbed - Lawson

By Sarah Hogg, Economics Editor

Trade union power can be curbed in Britain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said yesterday. Mr Nigel Lawson, who chose the title "The British Experiment" for his Mais lecture on government economic policy at the City University, described it as "a political experiment". It is, said Mr Lawson, "the demonstration that trade union power can be curbed within a free society, and that inflation can be eradicated within a democracy."

On inflation, Mr Lawson restated his commitment to stable prices, but said this "implies fighting and changing the psychology of two generations", which "cannot be achieved overnight". He was

much less explicit about the Government's future labour policy, but described government legislation as "a long overdue start in a key area of the national economy."

The Chancellor sought to dispel what he called a "curious conclusion" about the trust of government policy. It did not make sense, he argued, to ask whether the emphasis had changed, or should change, from the defeat of inflation to the promotion of growth and employment, because the Government was pursuing both at the same time.

But there had been a "fundamentally important role reversal" in the use of macro and micro-economic weapons. "The macro policy is unequivocally directed at the continuing reduction in inflation", while "the micro policy is equally wholeheartedly designed to make the economy work better and thus generate more jobs."

"The recession of 1980-81 owed more to the unwanted cost increases in 1979-80 than to the rise in the exchange rate," Mr Lawson said. He sought to clear up a "source of misunderstanding" about the Government's present exchange rate policy.

The Chancellor described his micro-economic policy as "the process of rediscovering the enterprise culture." He said this would be carried further forward by progressive reductions in the tax burden

Swraj Paul buys 8.4% of Fidelity

By Alison Eadie

Mr Swraj Paul, chairman of Caparo Industries, yesterday confirmed he had acquired an 8.4 per cent stake in Fidelity. Caparo has been buying the shares in the market for the past two weeks, pushing Fidelity's share price up from 73p to the days high of 93p yesterday.

The stake of 950,000 shares will have cost about £760,000. Mr Paul called it a "passive investment", which he hopes will make him some money. He said it was not a prelude to a full-scale bid.

Fidelity, formerly Fidelity Radio, manufactures television, stereo units, record players and tape recorders. Taxable profits in the year to March 1984 were sharply depressed by technical and production difficulties and came out at £1.31m against the £2.2m the company forecast at the time of its rights issue last July. The shares slumped from a 1984 high of 178p.

Fidelity said yesterday it believed an outside party had built up a stake of more than 5 per cent, but that party had not formally disclosed a stake nor been in touch with the board. The board knew of no reason to expect a bid Mr Paul later revealed his hand.

The share price gained a few more pence after the company's statement. Mr Paul said he will lie low at present prices, but may well be in the market for more shares if prices fall. "It is the kind of company we like," he said, adding that he hoped Fidelity was coming right again after its profits short fall.

Caparo has a mixed bag of industrial interests from steel stockholding to distributing protective clothing, but has nothing in the same line of business as Fidelity.

Debtors' cartel 'unlikely'

By John Lawless

Western bankers do not believe this week's meeting of Latin American finance ministers in Cartagena, Colombia, will result in a much-feared "debtors' cartel".

"We are now fairly confident this will not happen," said one banker yesterday. "In fact, we believe the meeting may be helpful, because other countries will bring pressure to bear on Argentina to accept some sort of IMF adjustment programme and start bringing interest payments up to date."

In discussions among banks about which countries would be pro- or anti-cartel, only Peru and Bolivia are thought likely to support any moves Argentina may make.

Those seen as strongly against are Mexico, Brazil, Colombia and Chile, with Venezuela almost certain to join them.

There is a belief Argentina will be tempted by its self-sufficiency in food and energy to put a general repudiation of debts plan in place.

"Although Mexico and Brazil have both warned about the social consequences of rising interest rates, they would not want to jeopardize their long-term economic recovery by excluding themselves from international finance," said one banker. They have both tried extremely hard to meet their commitments.

"Colombia, economically sound, has always taken an independent line. It would see no advantage whatsoever in a cartel."

"Chile's economic recovery is extremely dependent on world copper prices, but it is doing very nicely at the moment. Although Venezuela has said it does not want to have the IMF impose a recovery programme, it has put its own austerity measures in place. It may be the fourth indebted country, but with oil and its own steel-making capacity, its prospects look much better than most."

Legal wrangle over Hill Group crash

A £9.5m damages claim was launched in the High Court yesterday by a once prominent building and property development company against the bank and chartered accountants it blames for its downfall.

The four directors of the Hill Group of Companies are suing Barclays Bank and Touche, Ross & Co, the City accountants.

Barclays, in turn is suing two of the directors, Messrs Victor and Ernest Hill, for £5.05m and another brother, Kenneth, and Victor's son, Richard, for £4.45m.

Mr Andrew Morrill, QC, for the Hills, said all their companies were now in liquidation after the bank appointed a receiver in 1980.

This followed a report by Touche Ross that the Hill Group was insolvent to the tune of £3m. But Hill directors say

they were amazed at the report because they had a surplus of more than £2m.

The Hill directors want additional damages for alleged breach of contract, for lost remuneration as directors and shareholders and loss of shares which are now worthless.

Against Touche Ross the £9.5m claim would go to indemnify the bank. They claim additional damages for alleged negligence and loss of earnings.

Mr Morrill said the Hill family had acted as guarantors to the bank for loans. The Hill's claim there was an agreement the bank would not sue them as guarantors.

Mr Morrill said steps could have been taken to reduce the group's liabilities to the bank and trade on to substantial profits.

Barclays and Touche Ross deny the allegations. The hearing continues.

'Inferior' shares service feared

The proposed changes in Stock Exchange's structure will bring an inferior service for private investors, according to the Wider Share Ownership Council.

In a summary of its views on the Stock Exchange discussion paper and the Professor Gower Review of Investor Protection, the council calls for retention of some parts of existing single capacity system, and compensation fund to back all investments.

Debenhams expects doubled profits

By Jonathan Clare

Mr Bob Thornton, chairman of Debenhams, said yesterday that the department store group's half-year profits to mid-August would be almost double last year's £5.2m.

This improvement, he said, would be achieved without the benefit of the new link between Debenhams and Harris Queensway, which was signed yesterday.

The improved performance was the reason for the buying of Debenhams shares and Mr

Thornton, discounted the reports of an impending bid. The stock market is, however, still expecting a bid.

Harris Queensway, one of Britain's most successful retailers, is to market both electrical goods and furniture and carpets with two new joint companies operating in the 68 department stores.

The plans also envisage a new chain of cut-price electrical stores, with a target of between 50 and 60 outlets within five

years. The first store is expected to open this autumn in the London area.

Debenhams also expects to announce a joint company in two months to revamp its lighting departments, which have been one of the poorer trading areas. The company will be a joint venture with the British representatives of a big Italian manufacturer, but Harris Queensway, is likely to be involved.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Hearing set for Hunt claimants

Investors and creditors of Mr Keith Hunt, the missing Warwick-based commodities fund manager, a warrant for whose arrest was issued last week, should have their claims sorted out by the end of July.

The official receiver and provisional liquidator of Mr Hunt's companies, including the master company, Exchange Securities and Commodities, has written to the 2,000 claimants giving an end-of-July target date for a full court hearing. Investors are trying to prove the money was help in trust, giving them a superior status in the share-out of the remaining assets above creditors.

The receiver stated that £5.6m worth of assets have been realized with another £228,000 due from property and paintings still to be sold. Liabilities total £16.6m, of which £4m relates to profits based on dealing activities for which no evidence has been found. The meeting of creditors is still scheduled for October 12. Mr Hunt disappeared in mid-April last year and has not been seen since.

● **US BONDS** opened slightly weaker yesterday on news that the US current account deficit in the first quarter totalled \$19.4 billion, putting the US on target for a full year current account deficit of close to \$80 billion. *Temper, page 21*

● **S & W BERISFORD** is increasing its interim dividend by 16.6 per cent to 3.50p for the six months to March 31 after profits rose from £31.6m to £41.5m. Interest payable was £28.3m (£28.8m). *Temper, page 21*

BET refuses to raise £165m bid for Initial

By Ian Griffiths

British Electric Traction has refused to improve the terms of its £165m bid for the 60 per cent stake in Initial, which it does not already own even though the laundry and cleaning group's directors yesterday reflected the present offer.

A spokesman for BET said: "We have only just received Initial's accounts and there is nothing within them that suggests that we need to increase our offer."

The accounts were brought forward in an effort to allow the two sets of financial advisers to reach an agreement on Initial's value. Discussions will continue this week for a possible

compromise before BET sends out the official offer document.

For the year to March 31 Initial reported a pretax profit of £28.7m, up from £27.1m on a turnover which increased by over £19m to £229.7m. A second interim dividend of 10p has been announced making 14.25 against 12.75p last time and the directors may still recommend a final dividend payment.

A possible complication could arise with the takeover being referred by the Office of Fair Trading for a Monopolies and Mergers Commission inquiry. *Temper, page 21*

Ministers want right of veto

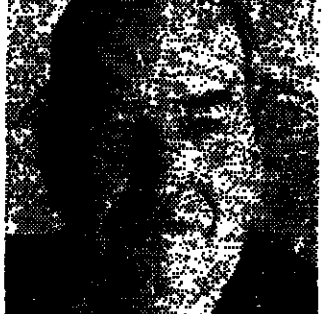
State to retain Sealink stake

By Jonathan Davis
Financial Correspondent

The Government has told potential bidders for Sealink that it wants to keep a "special share" in the company to safeguard the national interest after the cross-Channel ferry and harbours business is privatized in the next few weeks.

This share would give ministers the right to veto any future transfer of ownership in Sealink is designed to ensure that the Government will not lose its right to commandeer vessels from the company's fleet for military operations such as the Falklands expedition two years ago.

This new condition was made known yesterday to the shortlist of private-sector companies which are still in the running to buy Sealink. They include Trafalgar House, Sea Containers and a consortium



Merryweather: Profit forecast unlikely to be met

comprising Sealink's own management, the recently privatized National Freight Consortium and a number of private-sector interests.

The auction for Sealink has already turned into one of the more contentious of the Government's privatization initiatives, with one of the participants, describing British Rail's handling of the sale as "shambolic".

The timetable for completing the sale has slipped back beyond the original June 30 deadline and British Rail has been accused of driving an excessively hard bargain over its future relationship with its ferry and harbour subsidiary.

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It is anticipated that the group profits for the year ending 31st March 1985 will be in excess of £250,000. The outlook for 1985/86 is most encouraging as the full benefits of the relocation and re-organisation will then be realised and a significant increase in profits is anticipated.

Bank of Ireland

1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557	1556	1555	1554	1553	1552	1551	1550	1549	1548	1547	1546	1545	1544	1543	1542	1541	1540	1539	1538	1537	1536	1535	1534	1533	1532	1531	1530	1529	1528	1527	1526	1525	1524	1523	1522	1521	1520	1519	1518	1517	1516	1515	1514	1513	1512	1511	1510	1509	1508	1507	1506	1505	1504	1503	1502	1501	1500	1499	1498	1497	1496	1495	1494	1493	1492	1491	1490	1489	1488	1487	1486	1485	1484	1483	1482	1481	1480	1479	1478	1477	1476	1475	1474	1473	1472	1471	1470	1469	1468	1467	1466	1465	1464	1463	1462	1461	1460	1459	1458	1457	1456	1455	1454	1453	1452	1451	1450	1449	1448	1447	1446	1445	1444	1443	1442	1441	1440	1439	1438	1437	1436	1435	1434	1433	1432	1431	1430	1429	1428	1427	1426	1425	1424	1423	1422	1421	1420	1419	1418	1417	1416	1415	1414	1413	1412	1411	1410	1409	1408	1407	1406	1405	1404	1403	1402	1401	1400	1399	1398	1397	1396	1395	1394	1393	1392	1391	1390	1389	1388	1387	1386	1385	1384	1383	1382	1381	1380	1379	1378	1377	1376	1375	1374	1373	1372	1371	1370	1369	1368	1367	1366	1365	1364	1363	1362	1361	1360	1359	1358	1357	1356	1355	1354	1353	1352	1351	1350	1349	1348	1347	1346	1345	1344	1343	1342	1341	1340	1339	1338	1337	1336	1335	1334	1333	1332	1331	1330	1329	1328	1327	1326	1325	1324	1323	1322	1321	1320	1319	1318	1317	1316	1315	1314	1313	1312	1311	1310	1309	1308	1307	1306	1305	1304	1303	1302	1301	1300	1299	1298	1297	1296	1295	1294	1293	1292	1291	1290	1289	1288	1287	1286	1285	1284	1283	1282	1281	1280	1279	1278	1277	1276	1275	1274	1273	1272	1271	1270	1269	1268	1267	1266	1265	1264	1263	1262	1261	1260	1259	1258	1257	1256	1255	1254	1253	1252	1251	1250	1249	1248	1247	1246	1245	1244	1243	1242	1241	1240	1239	1238	1237	1236	1235	1234	1233	1232	1231	1230	1229	1228	1227	1226	1225	1224	1223	1222	1221	1220	1219	1218	1217	1216	1215	1214	1213	1212	1211	1210	1209	1208	1207	1206	1205	1204	1203	1202	1201	1200	1199	1198	1197	1196	1195	1194	1193	1192	1191	1190	1189	1188	1187	1186	1185	1184	1183	1182	1181	1180	1179	1178	1177	1176	1175	1174	1173	1172	1171	1170	1169	1168	1167	1166	1165	1164	1163	1162	1161	1160	1159	1158	1157	1156	1155	1154	1153	1152	1151	1150	1149	1148	1147	1146	1145	1144	1143	1142	1141	1140	1139	1138	1137	1136	1135	1134	1133	1132	1131	1130	1129	1128	1127	1126	1125	1124	1123	1122	1121	1120	1119	1118	1117	1116	1115	1114	1113	1112	1111	1110	1109	1108	1107	1106	1105	1104	1103	1102	1101	1100	1099	1098	1097	1096	1095	1094	1093	1092	1091	1090	1089	1088	1087	1086	1085	1084	1083	1082	1081	1080	1079	1078	1077	1076	1075	1074	1073	1072	1071	1070	1069	1068	1067	1066	1065	1064	1063	1062	1061	1060	1059	1058	1057	1056	1055	1054	1053	1052	1051	1050	1049	1048	1047	1046	1045	1044	1043	1042	1041	1040	1039	1038	1037	1036	1035	1034	1033	1032	1031	1030	1029	1028	1027	1026	1025	1024	1023	1022	1021	1020	1019	1018	1017	1016	1015	1014	1013	1012	1011	1010	1009	1008	1007	1006	1005	1004	1003	1002	1001	1000	999	998	997	996	995	994	993	992	991	990	989	988	987	986	985	984	983	982	981	980	979	978	977	976	975	974	973	972	971	970	969	968	967	966	965	964	963	962	961	960	959	958	957	956	955	954	953	952	951	950	949	948	947	946	945	944	943	94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Scottish Life Investments

INSURANCE FUNDS

	BM	Offer
Net Managed	97.7	97.6
Property	97.0	102.1
UK Equity	93.5	95.6
American	97.0	102.2
Pacific	98.8	92.6
European	94.6	99.7
International	92.8	97.8
Fixed Interest	92.0	96.9
Index Linked	92.3	100.4
Deposits	96.2	101.4
Green	98.0	98.3
Pen Managed	97.7	97.6
Pen Property	97.7	102.0
Pen UK Equity	94.4	95.5
Pen American	97.6	102.1
Pen Pacific	99.7	94.5
Pen European	95.4	100.5
Pen Int	92.3	96.7
Pen Fixed Int	92.3	97.3
Pen Index Ltd	92.5	100.6
Pen Deposits	97.2	102.3

Scottish Life
19 St Andrew Square, Edinburgh
Telephone: 031-225 2211

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9%
Barclays	9 1/4%
BOCI	9 1/4%
Citibank Savings	9 1/4%
Consolidated Crds	9 1/4%
Continental Trust	9%
C. Hoare & Co	9%
Lloyds Bank	9%
Midland Bank	9 1/4%
Nat Westminster	9%
TSB	9%
Williams & Glyn's	9 1/4%
Citibank NA	9 1/4%

† Mortgage Rate Scale.
* 7 day deposit on basis of order
£10,000, 0%: £10,000 up to
£20,000, 0 1/4%; £20,000 and
over, 7/8%

Mallinckrodt to head Schroders

Schroders: Mr G. W. Mallinckrodt becomes chairman from December 1. Mr W. F. W. Blackhoff becomes group chief executive on the same date.

Civil Aviation Research and Development Programme Board: Sir John Charnley has been appointed chairman from July 1 in succession to Dr Andrew Stratton.

The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders: Mr J. Harry Hooper, chairman and managing director of Armstrong Equipment, becomes president of the SMMT. Mr Sam Toy and Mr John Collyear have been elected vice-presidents. Mr George Tuxill becomes deputy president.

Institute of Cost and Management Accountants: Mr C. W. Banyard has been elected president. Mr V. J. Delany and Mr P. J. Lawrence become vice-presidents.

APPOINTMENTS

Legal and General Assurance Society: Mr R. C. Priestland, chief executive officer of Western Trust and Savings, in now a member of the society's south and west regional board.

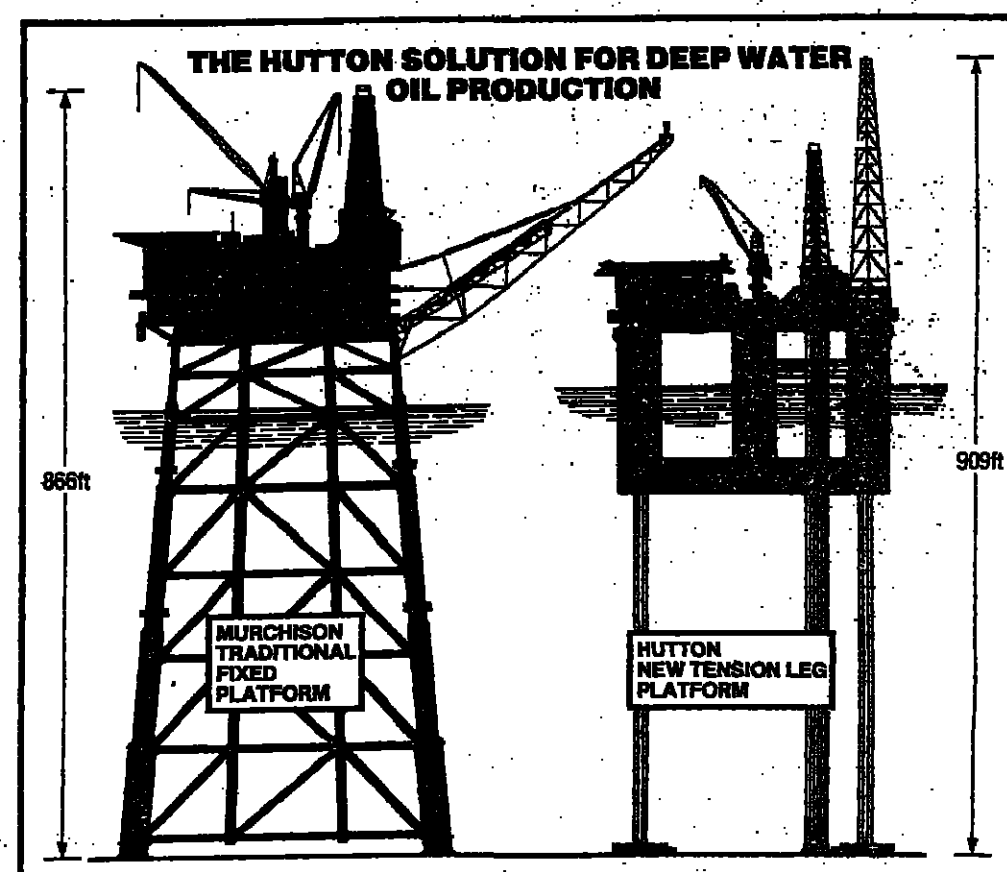
The London Life Association: Mr O. W. Dawson becomes president and Mr W. H. W. Wells has joined the board.

Harvard Business School Club of London: Mr Clive Thomas takes over as president.

Institute of Directors: Mr David Brown, a non-executive director of Fairey Engineering, has been elected chairman of the Greater Manchester branch. Howson F. Devitt & Sons: Mr R. R. Green becomes an assistant director with effect from July 1.

David Young on a British worldbeater

The oilmen's go-anywhere, knockdown sea platform



Saturday August 4 would seem to be the ideal day for a picnic. The London Weather Centre may not guarantee that the weather will be fine, but the oil industry's experts who watch the North Sea calculate that it should be bright, sunny and wind-free.

Conoco has chosen the day to start the final phase of its multi-million pound scheme to install the world's first tension leg oil platform in the North Sea. If the oil company is willing to take the risk on the weather with its £1 billion platform, it is surely worth backing its hunch with a few sandwiches and a chilled bottle of plonk.

The installation of the tension leg platform (TLP) at the predrilled wells on the Hutton field has had its fair share of technical problems and a cost overrun of around 25 per cent.

The Hutton field is 90 miles north-east of the Shetlands in 485 feet of water, a depth which could easily be exploited by a conventional steel jacket with modular production platform.

However, looking to the future when North Sea oil will be brought up from depths of 600 feet and more - Esso is already drilling in 2,100 feet of water west of the Shetlands and Britoil's new semi-submersible drill ship has also been designed for such depths - Conoco decided to develop the TLP concept.

TLPs are basically buoyant production platforms, fully equipped and ready for operation before floating out to the drill site, tied to the seabed by high-tensile steel rods which allow lateral but not vertical movement.

The tension legs, forged from steel in the same way as the barrels for tank guns, can be screwed together in sections which in theory allow the platform to be installed in any depth of water.

The cost of a conventional steel jacket (the oil industry's name for the huge steel framework which is piled into the seabed and which supports the drilling and production equipment) starts to rise to prohibitive limits once it has to cope with more than 600ft

depth. Conventional jackets up to 1,300ft have been used in the Gulf of Mexico, but they do not have to cope with the massive storms encountered in the North Sea.

Conoco has calculated that in the 20 years that the Hutton platform will be operating in the North Sea it will be hit by 5.3 million large waves. In North Sea terms large waves are those which tower above a substantial detached house, which cause the BBC to issue a gale warning and which, in engineering terms, shorten the design life of a steel platform.

In theory the Hutton platform could be disconnected from the seabed and moved to another oil field, either in the North Sea or in the Gulf of Mexico or off the coast of China. In practice its rivets and welds will be close to breaking point.

In the year 2005 the Hutton

platform will have earned honourable retirement. Rightfully it should become a museum piece as the first TLP but will probably finish up in the furnaces of Sheffield or Seoul, or become a haven for the mussels and molluscs of the North Sea.

Hutton and the TLP were not initially linked. Conoco found the Hutton oil reserves in 1973 at a time when oil prices did not make them viable - "commercially appealing" was the official phrase.

The decision was taken, the design contracts placed, orders for steel placed and the Department of Energy asked to give its approval to the use of TLP. Highlands Fabricators of Nigg Bay, Cromarty Firth, and McDermott Scotland, of Ardersier, Moray Firth, are two of the main contractors.

The Government watches closely the amount of money

spent with British industry in proportion to expected profits from the field before giving any approval; too much for the oil company and too little for the nation is anathema to the current Conservative regime at the Energy Department as much as it was with Labour.

A technological leap-frogging was greeted with typical enthusiasm by Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith, the Energy Minister. Conoco says that it chose the TLP concept for the soundest of commercial reasons: Hutton would not be profitable under conventional costs.

Inflation took its toll but that, luckily, has been countered by the rise in oil prices. At current world prices Hutton can still be profitable and Britain has earned a branch of technology which it can exploit in the future in the North Sea and which British companies can capitalize on.

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*including 374,352 shares reserved for issue

Issued and reserved
for issue at
30th May, 1984*
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19th June, 1984

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But, of course, you don't have to buy a Granada with leather seats if you don't want to. Those who prefer cloth will find any of the Ghia X models just as comfortable.

standard too. It's particularly pleasant if you're ever caught in one of those frustrating summer traffic jams.

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As you'd expect, the automatic gearbox is standard.

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Few drivers are as well informed. But rather than read about it, why not drop in to your Ford dealer and experience the Granada first hand. It may well have the most comfortable seats you'll sit in all day.

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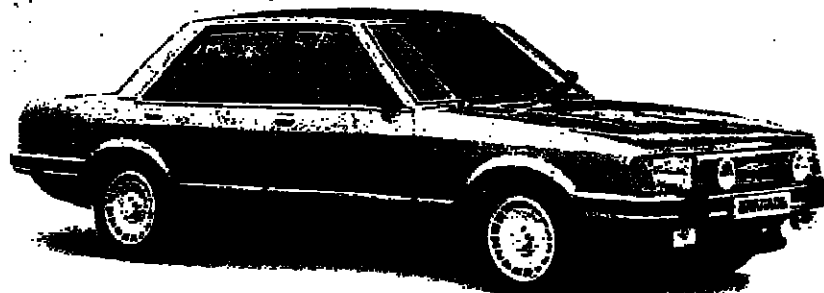
Are you as well informed as the Ford Granada driver? Note the overhead console.

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Driving lights are standard on the Ghia X Executive. Two-tone paint, not shown, is optional at no extra cost.



Ford cares about quality.



● Snapshots from a micro

COMPUTER HORIZONS

Edited by Matthew May

● UK firm's Russian connexion: Page 25

Why two new try-out systems went down



Dr Amdahl: after the high-performance market

By Kevin Pearson
Dr Gene Amdahl's plans to build a high-powered computer to run IBM software became the second recent casualty in the battle for the IBM mainframe market when it announced last week that it was to abandon the project.

A similar plan by Storage Technology, a leader in IBM compatible storage, had already been scrapped. Both companies' projects failed for broadly similar reasons as they attempted to develop proprietary microprocessor technologies and computer architectures for their IBM compatible computers. But Storage Technology's project was always riskier. It was going after the small to middle range of mainframes where profit margins are low and IBM is the low-cost producer. Trilogy was after the high-performance end of the market where profit margins are higher. And it had Dr Amdahl, who designed the System/360 series range of computers, which set IBM on the path to its present position.

In the end, though, both ventures failed because they could not get their chip technology sorted out in time to compete with IBM.

Dr Amdahl had already set up a company to make IBM compatible computers - and it still bears his name. But the market has changed markedly since Dr Amdahl left IBM in 1970 to set up Amdahl Corporation. For one thing, IBM had little competition in its own market in 1970, and it was in the grip of what was to prove the longest running anti-trust case in the history of US commercial legislation.

Today the case has been abandoned and IBM has more competition in its own market from those companies such as

Amdahl which make computers compatible with IBM software programs. So IBM is leaner and more aggressive than it was in 1974 when Amdahl launched its first computer. As a result, product life cycles have fallen considerably from the seven or eight years of the 1960s and 1970s to half that time today.

Computer technology has advanced to the stage where raw computer power is doubling every three or four years. Trilogy hoped to launch a machine at the end of 1984 which would outperform IBM's next, and as yet unannounced, generation of mainframe computers.

To do this, it had to push chip technology a step beyond what computer manufacturers are using today. It first ran into problems late in 1983 and announced its first product delays in January this year. IBM is expected to launch its so-called Sierra series of computers which will replace the present top-line series later this year.

Since January Trilogy has announced two further delays and a complete product rethink. About three weeks before the project was abandoned, it announced it would deliver a less powerful machine in 1987. By that time IBM is already expected to be prepared to replace the presently unannounced Sierra series.

Trilogy's dilemma was clear: it could not harness its advanced chip technology in time to give itself a market advantage over IBM.

Trilogy is continuing to develop its microprocessor technology and has not completely ruled out the prospect of entering the computer market. Initially it will look for new applications for that technology, but it is not expected to be commercially available until 1986.

While politicians and industrialists consider the conclusions of the Economic Summit report on technology and employment which called on the Summit nations to develop a more effective policy for encouraging high technology trade, the House of Commons this week is to debate Britain's information-technology policies. The Government-owned semiconductor company, Immos, is to receive particular attention.

Such policies are crucial to the successful expansion of Britain's electronic sector, which still has a trade deficit each year measured in billions of pounds. The National Economic Development Council has often called the Government's attention to it - but with little success.

President Mitterrand of France two years ago needed little convincing and set up cooperative projects on technology with the Summit countries in the wake of the Versailles conference. The United States as the host of the subsequent Summit, at Williamsburg in 1983, endorsed that commitment to cooperation in technology. That rhetoric was soon to disappear as the US Department of Commerce made attempts to force Europe to seek American permission before re-exporting US technology to Eastern Europe.

The offended Europeans. The technology Summit report of last week made little attempt to disguise its criticisms of the American intransigence and is an issue which is to be considered this year.

It concluded: "The possible military application of high-technology components, products and production knowhow, and the lead in these products and technologies enjoyed particularly by Summit countries, has persuaded governments of the need for effective controls over the destination of such products and production technologies."

"Nevertheless, scientific progress, technological innovation and economic development can be maintained only if we continue to exchange scientific and technological information and encourage trade among ourselves to the greatest possible extent."

The summit conclusion underlines the fears that have existed in Europe for the last decade - that dependence on US technology without a proper indigenous industry would be economically and industrially dangerous. It was with such fears in mind that the microchip company Immos was created. A microelectronics infrastructure would be created in Britain able

to produce advanced designs for its information technology industry, thus ensuring that British companies would not be starved of vital semiconductor components nor dependent on foreign supply.

It is fitting therefore in the wake of the London Summit that MPs debate the future of the government owned microchip company. Attempts to sell parts of it have aroused the interest of British Telecom, Plessey, Thorn-EMI and the American AT & T over the last few years. The government

Government technology initiatives so far read like a litany of disappointments.

● Immos, created by the previous Labour government in 1979 has attracted little active support or funding from industry ministers.

● Cable television, the ultimate product from the high-technology dream factory in Whitehall was to be given a new lease of life in 1982. Ministers inspired by the thought of recasting Britain and realizing the "wired society" before the French of the Germans gave the technology every encouragement. There would be computers in homes linked to offices, banks, databanks... the promises were endless. The idea was given even more respectability by a report prepared for the Cabinet Office by the Information Technology Advisory Panel (ITAP).

Consortia fought for franchises to operate multichannel cable television services. Now the winners, complaining of a change in the law on leasing want to be given allowances - some want development grants to help their ventures. Supporting them with public money may do little to stimulate the British information technology industry.

● Telecommunications. In the past three years the British telecommunications market was to be transformed through liberalization and that meant competition - being encouraged to supply services and equipment. There is now only one carrier, Mercury, able to offer telephone services in competition with British Telecom. No other competitor's licence is to be awarded until 1990. British Telecom still remains the dominant supplier of equipment in the market. Attempts by the British telecommunication manufacturers to convince government that BT should only be the guardian of the network have failed.

● Education. The cuts were not meant to affect engineering or technology graduate education. In fact the numbers of these graduates in the last three years have been reduced by 9 per cent. Industry and education ministers are desperately trying to find a solution to the critical shortage of engineers and technicians in Britain.

Before Britain attends the next Economic Summit it should get its strategy on information technology correct. Maybe by then it will be more than just the rhetoric it has been in the past. The debate this week might help.

THE WEEK

By Bill Johnstone

vacillated over injecting the last £25m into the company, bringing its funds and allowances from the public purse to over £100m. Attempts to interest the City in funding the project in exchange for equity have not been successful.

Why? The answer is that the Government isn't sure what part the company should play in its blueprint for Britain's information-technology industry.

Better way of taking blood pressure?

Some doctors now believe that computerized measurements of blood pressure are better than the traditional methods we are familiar with. The computer method is becoming more attractive to the medical profession because it eliminates most of the observer error by a harassed doctor. In the past, arguments against such "newfangled" devices were directed at the cost and possible inaccuracies based on work with early machines.

But a new survey carried out by the Medical Research Council's Mild Hypertension Unit has found the computerized system to be satisfactory. And the unit admits that the diagnosis of high blood



'Fifty copies, please Miss Pringle'

safeguard, some doctors believe, because at present a patient can be put on drugs on the basis of one reading by the GP.

COMPUTER BRIEFING

Competition winners

The winners of The Times Business Enterprise Computer Competition, which closed last Friday, will be announced in Computer Horizons on Tuesday July 3. The judges will include Cecil Marks as chairman, who is a former president of the British Computer Society, Gerald Lloyd Williams, who as a regional

Editor, Finance and Industry, The Times.

Micro pictures

A new method of producing high-resolution colour prints and slides from the IBM PC is now available as a result of a deal between Polaroid and Digital Research. Using software packages DR Draw and Graph to create original art work or graphics for each screen, the image is then captured on the Polaroid Palette system, enabling a colour print or 35mm slide to be processed instantly, in much the same way as from a domestic Polaroid camera.

The DR Graph can accept data from programs such as Lotus 1-2-3, Visi-Calc and Super-Calc, and transform it into suitable graphs. Initially available only in the US, where it sells for around \$2,000 (about £1,430) the Presentation Master package which includes two cameras, should be available in the UK in the autumn, by which time versions should also be available for the ACT Apricot.

Mixed meeting

Several computer user groups will be holding meetings at the sixth biennial international conference of the society for Computers and Law at the University of Warwick from

various countries will present papers on subjects such as local-area networks, information retrieval, and electronic publishing.

User groups holding meetings include those for ACT 1, AIM, Burroughs SOLACS, Oyez, Olivetti and Systeme. Exhibitors include British Telecom, Burroughs, Philips and Olivetti. The event is open to anyone interested in the application of information technology to law. More details 0235-834988.

● Contributors - Frank Brown, Geoffrey Ellis, Alan Lewis.

UK events

Compec North, Belle Vue, Manchester, June 19-21
National Conference and Exhibition on Computers in Personnel, Royal Lancaster Hotel, London, June 26-28
Networks 84, Wembley Complex, July 3-5
PC User Show, Novotel Hotel, London W6, July 3-5
Microtrade '84, Barbican, London, July 4-6
Artificial Intelligence for Society Conference, Brighton Polytechnic, July 6

Electron & BBC Micro User Show, Alexandra Palace, London, July 19-22

Overseas

National Computer Conference

Titans clash over the PC market

Boston
Telecommunications giant AT & T and computer giant IBM appear set for a head-on clash over the lucrative American personal-computer market although the real victims could be smaller manufacturers.

Market analysts say ATT, the country's biggest telecommunications company, is widely expected to break into the market in the near future, possibly by the end of the month. The effect of the ensuing crunch with IBM, the world's largest computer maker, could hurt smaller competitors, more, including Apple, the number-two PC manufacturer.

AT & T's offering is almost certain to be the Italian company Olivetti's M-24, or portable M-21, which is already on sale in Europe, the analysts say. AT & T holds a 25 per cent stake in Olivetti. Last month executives of the Italian company said AT & T had agreed to distribute \$250m (about £178m) worth of its office products in the US.

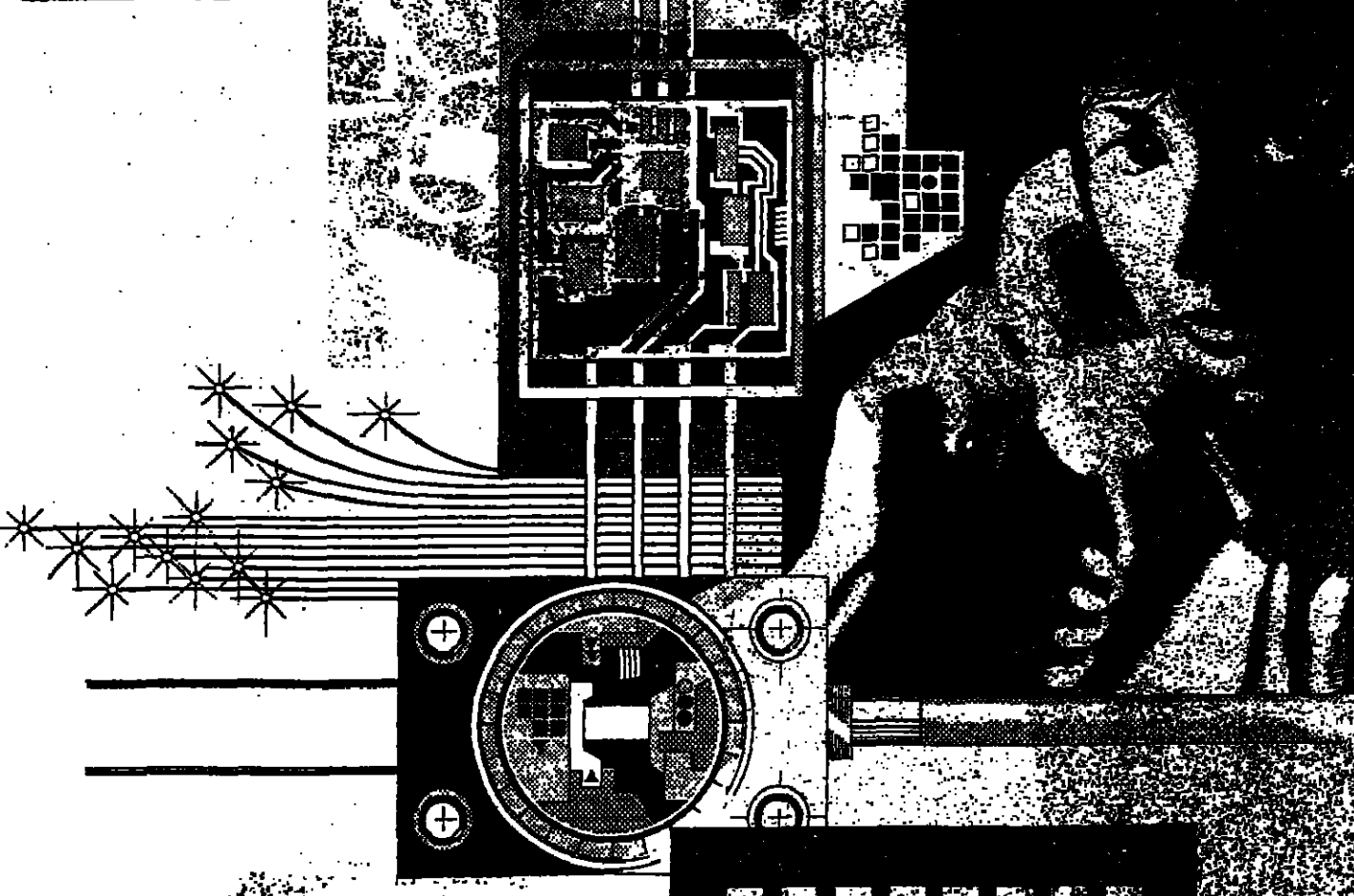
financial clout and public recognition.

IBM last week announced that it would cut prices by between 18 and 23 per cent. One financial analyst in the US, Douglas Cayne, even suggested this may have been in part to make AT & T's entrance more difficult. But other analysts say a launch would probably put more pressure on the many manufacturers of IBM-compatible systems than on IBM itself.

If AT & T offers an attractive price, buyers who may be reluctant to invest in a product made by a little-known company in an industry which has had more than its share of failures could see AT & T as the best alternative to IBM. It is also suggested that since IBM is well established among corporate users, AT & T would probably have its 'biggest success' with smaller businesses, traditionally the customers of Apple.

Apple has already said it does not plan any price cuts in response. If AT & T comes into the market at 10 to 15 per cent below Apple, there could well be a price war in the personal-computer market.

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DATA
Section H

British firm reveals its Soviet link-up

A British firm, Quest Automation, is involved in developing advanced computer systems in the Soviet Union despite rising US displeasure over the West's actual exports, in the form of hardware, or the transfer of less tangible ideas, or software, to the Eastern Bloc.

Now Quest has revealed that, since 1982, it has been jointly developing computer-aided design (CAD) systems together with the Soviet Ministry of Automation, or Minpriborg. The company intends to market CAD systems for manufacturing, building and general design together with the largest Soviet computer firm, Elektrotehnika.

A US Customs Department official said in London that though trade with the Eastern Bloc was legal for some computers, "when you get into the area of

information or software it's like trying to catch smoke."

The Americans' subsequent attempts to influence the affairs of British computer firms has created a major political row. Jim McShane, an assistant director in the Customs Department, said that the US "never intended to stop legal trade," but added that when it came to the information contained within software, or computer programs, it was difficult to define infringements.

The Soviet's are not only keen to catch up but also to work alongside and to trade in the predominantly western computer industry. Tony Ebel, Quest's managing director, described how two of his staff were working with Minpriborg, in

Moscow, on their next CAD system. He said: "I think there are plenty of opportunities for UK companies to expand their relationships with the Soviet Union and to find success."

Rather unusually, the next computer systems on which Quest's CAD software works were actually designed with the Eastern block in mind. It was designed to fit in with the Cocom - the West's coordinating committee on computer export rules, Mr Ebel said. "We started with what was permissible and designed a computer to fit."

Quest does realize that its close relationship with the Soviets could bring problems in the future. The Soviets are now trying to move from the old-fashioned, 16-bit FDP11 computers towards to DEC's latest 32-bit VAX range of equipment.

Switching off to switch on

Database is a much misused computer term, usually by those who should know better. You can buy so-called database programs that cost a few pounds and run on home machines. They spend £395 plus VAT for dBase II, the American system which claims to be the most popular database in the world. Naturally enough, the difference is astonishing.

A database is, in the words of Robert A. Byers, the author of two key dBase volumes (*Everyman's Database Primer* and *dBase II For Every Business*, both published by Ashton-Tate), "a collection of information organized and presented to serve a specific purpose" - very much like a phone directory or an address book, or a ledger of sales and purchases.

The very cheap and basic databases usually offer you an on-screen form with several categories, to which you can assign names, and the ability to perform totals or sub-totals and extract information from a record for a specific purpose. A somewhat simple example would be a file of household bills which would, for instance, allow you to extract every account relating to, say, gas, or every bill which came to more than £50 over a certain period.

The most fundamental of databases should be able to



David Hewson turns his attention to database programs for a micro and asks whether they are as easy to use as the ads claim

handle these functions (though I have seen a few which cannot, and are little more than an electronic notebook, performing a task which would be much simpler with pen and paper).

On the other hand, dBase II offers you nothing more than a single green dot when you insert it into your system. Can this really be from the same company which produces Wordstar, the word processing program that checks half a screen of intimidating advice in front of you when you begin?

The difference is that Wordstar, for all its little idiosyncrasies, is a fairly obvious adaptation of a familiar mechanical function, that of the typewriter. dBase II takes the computer user into unknown territory, and with nothing but a dot to help him. The manual was excellent on describing each of the program's functions, but hopeless at interrelating them, so I remained fairly ignorant of its powers until I got hold of the Ashton-Tate books mentioned earlier.

Their arrival destroyed the illusion which was checking my development. dBase II is not a database in the sense that it will turn out ready-made forms - like the pages of an address book - for you every purpose. It is, actually, a computer language - in other words a means of programming the machine, which is used to design those forms and manipulate the information entered through them to your own exact requirements, and not those of some prepackaged device.

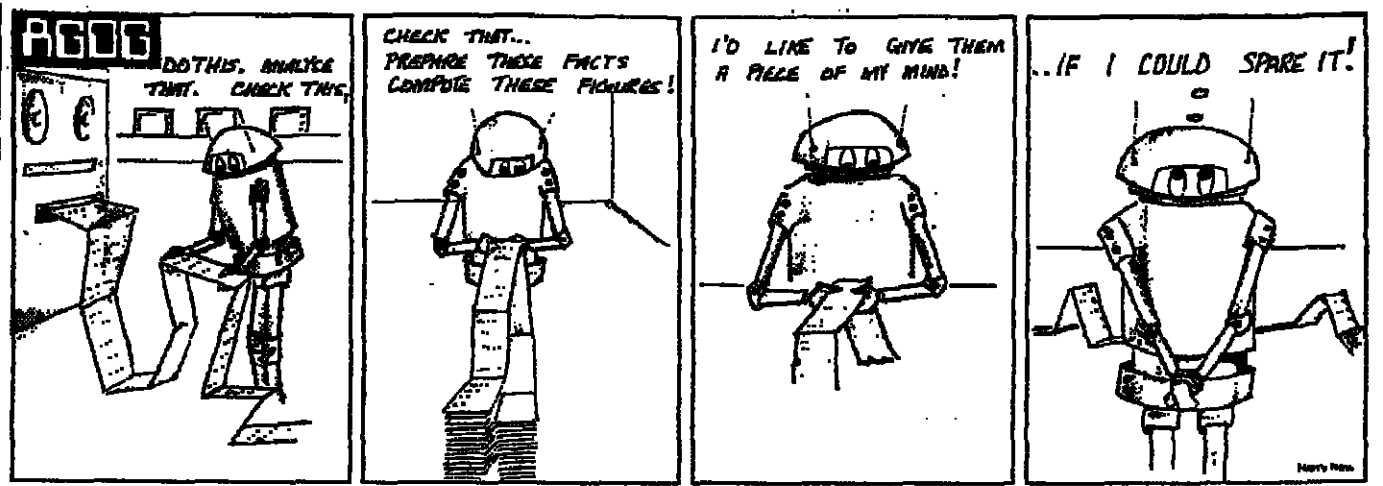
Byers hits the problem right on the head when he says that the best way to think about using dBase II is to switch off your keyboard and retire to some quiet place with a pen, a notebook and the necessary volumes.

A simple example of a useful function is that of a journalist's contacts book. These are an ideal subject for a simple database. To mimic the way such things are organized at the moment, we would probably have four categories, or fields as

they are known in the business: the name of an organization, the name of an individual in that organization, a work telephone number, and a home telephone number. Pour your existing contacts book into such a scheme and you could pull out the relevant entry either by asking for "Smith, R. H.", or, if you wanted everyone of that ilk, just plain "Smith". Equally, you could pull out every entry for "National Coal Board" contained in the records.

Let's add two new fields to our file: category and location. The first will have to be standardized - in other words, you can't enter the NCB under the category of "Coal" and the National Union of Mineworkers under "Mining" or the thing will fall apart. For the second, we'll work on the county council regions.

In the event of an emergency, newspapers need a string of telephone numbers instantly. To deal with this, let's create, not a file, but a command called "Emergency". When we call on this, by typing in, say "Emergency W. Yorks", it will automatically pull out the telephone numbers for everyone we might need in the region. Put all of this on one of the new Appricots with a hard disk and you have the fastest newsdesk in Fleet Street for under £3,000.



Geoff Wheelwright reports on the magic of integrated software in the office

Five new ones for the UK

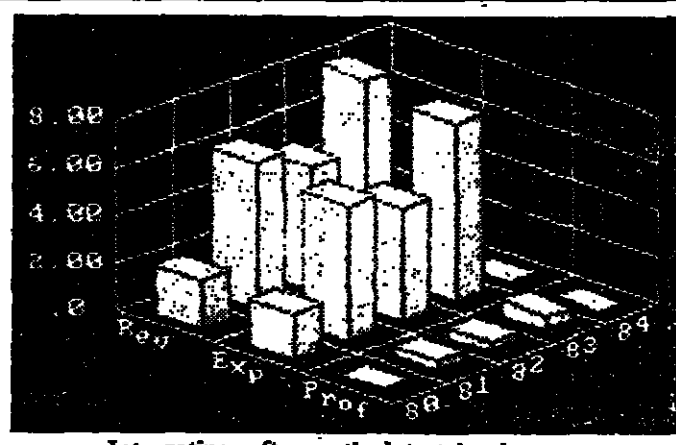
The latest fashion in software for microcomputers is "integration". By the end of next month five major software packages will be on the UK market, each including at least a word-processor, database and a spreadsheet.

Putting such programs together is not new - it is the way these bundled programs "talk" to one another that has generated such an interest in integration.

Integrated software is distinguished by the ability of the package to take information generated in one program and use it in several others without a lot of fiddling around preparing "read" by the other programs.

Let's say for example, you were preparing a company report that was going to include detailed profit-and-loss predictions, a list of all the company's holdings broken down by value, graphic representations of the company's financial position and a report on the company's continuing projects.

If you were to use a computer to accomplish this task without using integrated software, you would have to prepare the



Integrating software: the latest development

profit-and-loss predictions with a spreadsheet program, switch into the word-processor insert the spreadsheet work and graphs, pull in your sorted list of company holdings and write the report on company projects using the word-processor.

You would also have to create a new "data file" in each of these programs which would probably not be compatible with the other. This would mean having to print each of the files out to a printer and combine them into a single report collating the resulting pieces of paper.

With a properly integrated software system, you could write the whole report using one package. You would first prepare your financial predictions on the spreadsheet, then take those figures into the

business graphics "module" and prepare graphs, switch into the word-processor insert the spreadsheet work and graphs, pull in your sorted list of company holdings and write the report on company projects using the word-processor.

Integrated software is seen by many to be the next major step in the coming of age of computer software. Software started life as a product written by programmers and largely understandable only to programmers. The demands of the marketplace soon dictated that programs be made simple and easy to use. For a long time, this unfortunately meant that such programs were also pretty limited - the logic being that if a program was easy to use it did not have many features. That demand for simple yet

powerful programs was undoubtedly one of the things that led to the development of the current crop of integrated software packages.

There are at least five major integrated software packages due out by the end of July:

● **Symphony** - A long-awaited integrated software package from Lotus, who became one of the most successful personal computer software companies in the US last year by chalking up record sales for their Lotus 1-2-3 financial analysis package. Symphony is fully integrated to the point where you can change from working inside the database to working inside the spreadsheet - using the same data. Symphony will initially be only available for the Compaq and IBM Personal Computers and will sell for £550.

● **Appleworks**: Apple's own £175 integrated software suite for the Apple II, IIE and IIC.

● **Open Access**: A £495 integrated suite comprising word-processor, database, spreadsheet, business graphics, time management and communications modules.

● **Decision Manager**: Peachtree Software's £625 integrated suite for the IBM Personal Computer.

● **Framework**: A £495 integrated software suite. The package will also include some form of ideas processing capability - the ability to spot relationships between ideas within a document.

Computer Appointments.

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Burroughs

OKYO (Reuters) - The first national volleyball tournament for prize money will be held in Japan from November 6 to 17. The Cup, to be contested between men's national teams every two years, will offer 50,000 Swiss francs (about £16,000) to the winners.

Robson round in a circle only to come back to square one

From Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent, Santiago

Bobby Robson has gone round in a circle only to come back to square one. He has travelled thousands of miles across the Continent over the last fortnight and the answers to his problems remain as elusive as Ronnie Biggs. He may now go back to where he started when he began his journey towards Mexico and the next World Cup.

The tour has not been a failure. Far from it. Robson came out here with so many novices that he had no right to expect anything other than three defeats. The opening victory over Brazil in the famous Maracana Stadium was, therefore, much more than an historic occasion. It lifted everyone's spirits and it was a triumph.

The subsequent loss in Uruguay and the draw here in Chile lowered them on to a more realistic level. It is important to remember, after all, that all three opponents were far below full strength that they might as well have been called reserves. So, Robson could add, might his own representatives.

Shilton, Bryan Robson and Wilkins are genuine internationals. The rest of the squad that he brought with him, as well as those

Robson: powerless to improve the quality

that were unavailable, are flawed in one way or another. Either their potential has yet to be fulfilled or their ability falls short of the required standard.

England's manager may have a wide field of choice. But he cannot do anything to improve the quality. At least, through adversity, he has been given the opportunity to look at promising youngsters such as Fenwick, Watson, Hatesley and Allen. But for injuries, none of them would have been selected.

In Robson's end-of-term report, Fenwick has emerged as the most likely candidate for the immediate future. He has improved with each game. He is a good competitor, a good tourist, and a very good player who would never let me down. He has put himself on the list of possibilities over the next two years during the World Cup qualifying games.

Robson feels that Watson, Fenwick's central defensive partner from Norwich City, needs to "develop his ground work". Solid and steady, he made only one glaring error in four and a half hours and that, curiously enough, hap-

pened to be in the air. The Uruguayan proved to him how easy an international mistake can be.

Hatesley was inspired against the disappointing Brazilians, competed fiercely against the rugged Uruguayans, clearly the most impressive side of the three and then faded against the Chileans, who were so poor that they were fit to be compared with the likes of Luxembourg. He must improve his first touch and his finishing," Robson noted of Hatesley.

Allen's introduction could scarcely have been less striking. Few defenders could match him on the turf but, having created opportunities for himself, he failed to make what might have been an astonishing start to his international career. By his own admission, he could have scored five goals against Uruguay, and claimed another five against Chile.

There lies Robson's main worry. Having created an adventurous system, his team created more chances than he expected but also missed too many. "Some times that one player can make all the difference. Look at Rumsige of West Germany, and Platini of France. Without them, those two nations would be scratching their heads."

In England we haven't got a consistent taker of half-chances. That is why Jimmy Greaves was so special. He thought that if Woodcock and Mariner had been leading the attack, the only other England would have beaten Chile by a convincing margin. He pointed out that there were 20 genuine goal-scoring openings.

The 35-year-old manager, who is a winger, after performing so brilliantly against Brazil, Barnes was "asking the Uruguayans to queue up so that he could take them on". Although he can be irritatingly ebullient (his contribution against Chile was almost negligible), he has more natural talent than Chamberlain, who relies more on sheer speed.

Robson would have no hesitation in selecting two wingers again "as long as they are good enough. But apart from those, the only other two around are Wallace, of Southampton, and Callaghan, of Watford. If the flank players are not right, then the 4-2-4 formation cannot be either."

He admitted yesterday that he would not have picked the same team for a World Cup qualifying match. In September against East Germany, the last remaining dress rehearsal before the opening tie against Finland, he would have picked a different team. He is likely to return to his more acknowledged strength. That would mean including probably only half the side that started in Santiago.

Apart from Shilton, Bryan Robson and Wilkins ("It is as though I've got three captains out there on the pitch"), Sansom and Oxley have over the last fortnight confirmed their right to continue as the respected full backs.

France's Brazilian blend

Paris (Reuter) - A win for Yugoslavia over France in Sofia-Etienne today would be something of a surprise, equivalent to, say, the current England team beating Brazil in Rio de Janeiro.

In their two European Championship games so far, the Yugoslavs have not scored a goal and have conceded seven. Todor Veselinovic, their manager, has succumbed to stress and exhaustion and was admitted to hospital after the 5-0 defeat by Denmark.

France have established themselves as favourites to win the

competition. Miguel Muñoz, the Spanish manager has described them as "the greatest I have seen since the Brazilian team which won the 1970 World Cup."

There is no chance that France will be less than fully motivated today. They need a win to make sure of first place in their group.

The European football union (UEFA) have earned decent money from the three-match appeal against the three-match suspension being served by Manuel Amoros, the defender who lashed Jesper Olsen of Denmark during the opening match last Tuesday.

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Chief Singer ready for a sparkling encore

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips)

Twelve months ago Chief Singer created one of the biggest surprises in Royal Ascot's recent history when, on his first appearance in public, he won the Coventry Stakes by four lengths at 20-1. Today he returns to the scene of that triumph to try to add a second important success to his record by winning the St James's Palace Stakes.

If Chief Singer succeeds, as I think he will, he will become not only the second horse in succession to win the Coventry Stakes and the St James's Palace Stakes in consecutive years, but also the second to come from a small yard and prove even on these glamorous occasions racing is mercifully not dominated by the rich and powerful stables.

Ron Sheather, who trains Chief Singer, is one of racing's grafters. Today should be an occasion for him to remember with pride, whatever the outcome, because besides Chief Singer he will also be saddling the unbeaten two-year-old, Great Reef, for the Coventry Stakes. With only 22 horses in his care, that is an achievement in itself and a great tribute to a true professional who has got what he has by sheer hard work.

After supervising the loading and boxing of his two runners to Ascot yesterday, he gave me his opinion of their chances from his Park Lodge stables in Newmarket. "To be truthful, I regard Great Reef as a seven-furlong or mile horse already, so I cannot really force him into having the pace to contend with Primo Dominic in the Coventry."

"But I really do think that only Procida stands in the way of Chief Singer winning the St James's Palace Stakes, just so long as our fellow runs to his 2,000 Guineas form. We think he will because he is cherrypick at the moment."

Chief Singer was obviously not right for a while, in Sheather's eyes, after his epic tussle with El Gran Senor in the 2,000 Guineas because he looked dull in his coat not long afterwards and that was why he missed the Irish 2,000, in which

Procida was just beaten by Sadler's Wells.

After a rest, Chief Singer's coat is now sparkling with health and vitality and his homework has been every bit as encouraging, whereas the general word from Newmarket is that Kean, who finished three places behind him in the 2,000, has not really been living up to his name on the beach recently.

Vincent O'Brien's decision to run Esperanto obviously has to be respected because he has a line to both Chief Singer and Procida through El Gran Senor and Sadler's Wells, but I still fancy Chief Singer can call the tune.

As far as the Coventry Stakes is concerned, it is hard not to agree with Sheather when he

Fields fancied runners for the first two of those races. Trojan Fen, his challenger for the Queen Anne Stakes - which he won last year with Valiary and the year before with Mr Fluorocarbon - will have to carry three or four pounds overweight in return for the services of Lester Piggott. The extra burden could prove a much too much to bear in mind that both Wadi and Cormorant Wood are winners of Group One championship races, whereas Trojan Fen is not.

At Newbury last month, Wadi and Cormorant Wood dead-heated for the Lockinge Stakes, so there cannot be much between them at their best. Arguably a mile, which is the distance of today's race, suits Wadi the better.

I would fancy both Legend of France and Hot Touch for the Prince of Wales Stakes if only the ground were much softer, but on firmish going I prefer Maresca, who beat Adonisph when the conditions favoured the latter at Goodwood in May.

Morgan's Choice, my selection for the Ascot Stakes, had a good pipe-opener over a distance that was much too short for him at Newbury last week and will be much more effective over today's course where he has won three times and over today's distance.

If Sandy Island wins the Ribblesdale Stakes, it will be the fifth time that Lord Howard de Walden, his owner and breeder, has won the race. Whether his Lordship's dream of a nap, hand of victories in this race, after those of Ostrya, Pannella, Catalpa and Strida, comes true would appear to depend on whether the filly, who looks a trifle one-paced, can fend off the challenges that can be expected towards the end from both Out of Shot and Ballinderry.

As Out of Shot is anything but the easiest of rides, as was demonstrated quite clearly in the Oaks, in which she was disqualified from third place, I can only hope to avoid what Ballinderry, who finished third to the subsequent Oaks winner, Circus Plume, and another good filly, Leipzig, in the first race.

Primo Dominic, seen here winning over the Ascot course, will be defending his unbeaten record in the Coventry Stakes (4.20)



ROYAL ASCOT

Televised (BBC): 2.30, 3.5, 3.45, (BBC2): 4.20

GOING: Good to firm.

TOTE: double 3.45 & 4.55; treble 3.5, 4.20 & 5.30

2.30 QUEEN ANNE STAKES (Group 2; £22,898; 1m) (7 runners)

101 6330-1 WASSI (G) (Ghath Almidan) J Dunlop 4-4-4 W Carson 7
102 6111-1 CORCORAN WOOD (G) (P Macdonald) J Dunlop 4-4-4 S Coulson 8
103 6111-2 LARIONOV (G) (P Macdonald) J Dunlop 4-4-4 S Coulson 8
104 6111-3 LARIONOV (G) (P Macdonald) J Dunlop 4-4-4 S Coulson 8
105 6111-4 LARIONOV (G) (P Macdonald) J Dunlop 4-4-4 S Coulson 8
106 6111-5 LARIONOV (G) (P Macdonald) J Dunlop 4-4-4 S Coulson 8
107 6111-6 LARIONOV (G) (P Macdonald) J Dunlop 4-4-4 S Coulson 8
108 6111-7 LARIONOV (G) (P Macdonald) J Dunlop 4-4-4 S Coulson 8

2.30 PRINCE OF WALES STAKES (Group 2; £20,037; 1m 4f) (10 runners)

101 6330-1 WASSI (G) (Ghath Almidan) J Dunlop 4-4-4 W Carson 7
102 6111-1 CORCORAN WOOD (G) (P Macdonald) J Dunlop 4-4-4 S Coulson 8
103 6111-2 LARIONOV (G) (P Macdonald) J Dunlop 4-4-4 S Coulson 8
104 6111-3 LARIONOV (G) (P Macdonald) J Dunlop 4-4-4 S Coulson 8
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107 6111-6 LARIONOV (G) (P Macdonald) J Dunlop 4-4-4 S Coulson 8
108 6111-7 LARIONOV (G) (P Macdonald) J Dunlop 4-4-4 S Coulson 8
109 6111-8 LARIONOV (G) (P Macdonald) J Dunlop 4-4-4 S Coulson 8
110 6111-9 LARIONOV (G) (P Macdonald) J Dunlop 4-4-4 S Coulson 8

2.30 CORCORAN WOOD (G) (P Macdonald) J Dunlop 4-4-4 S Coulson 8

2.30 ST JAMES'S PALACE STAKES (Group 2; £22,277; 1m) (8 runners)

101 6330-1 WASSI (G) (Ghath Almidan) J Dunlop 4-4-4 W Carson 7
102 6111-1 CORCORAN WOOD (G) (P Macdonald) J Dunlop 4-4-4 S Coulson 8
103 6111-2 LARIONOV (G) (P Macdonald) J Dunlop 4-4-4 S Coulson 8
104 6111-3 LARIONOV (G) (P Macdonald) J Dunlop 4-4-4 S Coulson 8
105 6111-4 LARIONOV (G) (P Macdonald) J Dunlop 4-4-4 S Coulson 8
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110 6111-9 LARIONOV (G) (P Macdonald) J Dunlop 4-4-4 S Coulson 8

2.30 CHIEF SINGER (G) (P Macdonald) J Dunlop 4-4-4 S Coulson 8

2.30 GREAT REEF (G) (P Macdonald) J Dunlop 4-4-4 S Coulson 8

2.30 THIRSK (G) (P Macdonald) J Dunlop 4-4-4 S Coulson 8

2.30 DOZEN IN GOLD CUP (G) (P Macdonald) J Dunlop 4-4-4 S Coulson 8

2.30 DOZEN IN GOLD CUP (G) (P Macdonald) J Dunlop 4-4-4 S Coulson 8

Four-day ban for 'careless' Hills

Michael Hills was banned for four days by the Edinburgh stewards yesterday after they found him guilty of careless riding on Jove's Voodoo, who was disqualified from first place in the Tranent Stakes.

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Please write to
Employment

Legal Appointments

Private Client - Senior

Age 25-35 up to £25,000

Our client, a major firm of solicitors, will shortly appoint an assistant who will join their private client department. His/her experience should have included the following:

- * Tax planning, specifically English capital transfer tax, capital gains tax and income tax law, but knowledge of overseas tax havens is also important.
- * Wills and Settlements advice, both domestic and international.
- * General personal advice.

The ideal candidate, probably a graduate, will have had at least two years' post-qualification experience in the Private Client area. The successful applicant will be expected to show the confidence, poise and intellectual and technical ability that will be demanded in this appointment. The position offers excellent career prospects with a leading City law firm. Please apply to Jock Courts, Career Plan Ltd., Chichester House, Chichester Rents, Chancery Lane, London, WC2A 1EG. Tel: 01-242 5775.

Career plan
LIMITED
Personnel Consultants

Company Solicitor

West London £17,000 + car

For a large and diverse British group with international interests and worldwide turnover in excess of £1,000 million. There is a strong record of profitable growth.

Reporting to the Head of the Legal Department you will be part of a small team providing a comprehensive legal service to the holding company and operating subsidiaries. You will be involved in a wide variety of work, including property development and planning matters and commercial and property transactions. There will be close contact with senior management throughout the Group, and prospects for career progression are good.

You should be a solicitor in your late 20s or early 30s with post qualification experience in a commercially orientated practice or company legal department. An attractive benefits package will include assistance towards relocation expenses where appropriate.

Write in confidence to John Cammery, quoting ref. CT260, at 10 Bolt Court, London EC4 (telephone 01-583 3911).

Chetwynd Streets

Management Selection Limited

ASHURST MORRIS CRISP & CO.

Planning Solicitor

Ashurst Morris Crisp & Co. wish to recruit a Solicitor to join their existing team working within the Property Department and advising both the public and private sectors. The work is demanding and interesting, with a particular emphasis on appeals and compulsory purchase orders. Applicants wishing to combine planning with conveyancing work will be considered. The successful applicant, who will have been admitted for at least one year, may be from either private practice or local government service. An attractive commencing salary will be paid.

Apply in writing:
W. DRUMMOND,
Ashurst Morris Crisp & Co.,
Broadgate House,
7 Eldon Street,
London, EC2M 7HD

Solicitor

The successful applicant will be of high calibre and is likely to be young. An above average academic record is required; broad experience would be an asset, although not essential, and applicants recently admitted would be considered.

The person appointed would join a team of lawyers serving a variety of the Board's operational functions.

The starting salary, in the range of £9,558 to £12,512, would be in line with the high level of ability required, and the career prospects are excellent.

Please write with brief details for an application form, no later than 2nd July 1984 to:

NCB Mr J G Tyrrell, Regional Solicitor,
Eastwood Hall, Eastwood,
Nottingham NG16 3EB.

TAX TRUST SOLICITOR

We have been requested by a leading International Bank to introduce a Solicitor to deal with off-shore, mainly private, Tax/Trust matters. To be domiciled in the Channel Islands, the appointee will receive an excellent remuneration package of £20,000+ together with the many career benefits associated with a Bank of this standing.

Personnel Appointments
95 Aldwych, London, WC2B 4JB
(01-242 1281) (after 5.30pm)

SOUTH DEVON

Long-established four partner practice firm with two offices require Assistant Solicitor with all round ability, emphasis on Probate and Conveyancing, with a view to future partnership. Starting salary negotiable, but not less than £9,000 per annum. They also require experienced Legal Executive with knowledge of Probate. Starting salary negotiable. Write to: 2724 The Times

POTENTIAL PARTNER - PERSONAL TAX PLANNING £17,500-£30,000

Solicitors/Barristers 28-35

City of London

Our client, a large international firm of chartered accountants, is keen to recruit a young solicitor or barrister to head up and develop its City based Personal Tax and Personal Financial Planning Department. Candidates (probably from commercial law practices) male or female should be able to demonstrate extensive experience of personal tax planning work and have the personal qualities to achieve partner equivalent status probably in a two - three year time span (possibly sooner for exceptional candidates). We have a detailed information booklet on the position. Please contact George Ormrod B.A. (Oxon) or Colin Mutton A.C.A. on 01-836-9501 or write giving details of your career to date to Douglas Lambias Associates limited at our London office quoting reference No. 4557.

410 Strand, London WC2R 0NS. Tel: 01 836 9501
25 West Nile Street, Glasgow G1 2FF. Tel: 041 226 3101
3 Coates Place, Edinburgh EH3 7AA. Tel: 031 225 7744

DOUGLAS LAMBIAS
Douglas Lambias Associates Limited
Accountancy & Management
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DIA

Legal Executive

Professional indemnity insurance

Employment terms for discussion

A City-based company operates a professional indemnity insurance scheme on behalf of a major professional body, and a sizeable volume of the claims which arise are for amounts under £25,000. An experienced Legal Executive is now sought who will work closely with the company and its underwriters in handling such claims and giving legal opinions. Suitable candidates, possibly qualified solicitors, will have a strong background in claims work. Terms are for discussion, both employment status and reward, and can be tailored to suit the circumstances of the successful candidate. Please write, in confidence, to Peter Greenaway, Ref: PFS/8729/TT.

PA

PA Personnel Services

Hyde Park House, 66a Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7LE.
Tel: 01-235 6660 Telex: 27874

Assistant Solicitor

LEICESTER

Engas, one of the largest Regions within British Gas, supplies 1.7 million customers and has a turnover of more than £650 million.

The Legal Department of East Midlands Gas provides comprehensive 'in house' legal services to management. A young Solicitor commencing a legal career is required to work in a team of lawyers dealing with the manifold legal problems of a large commercial organisation.

The accent of the work of the post will be on litigation, employment law, conveyancing, commercial and contract matters.

This is an excellent 'starter' post with scope for advancement within British Gas. The benefits are those normally associated with a large company and include relocation assistance where appropriate. Salary in a range rising to £12,144 per annum (excluding 1984 pay settlement).

Detailed written applications (there are no application forms) to Industrial Relations Manager, Engas, De Montfort Street, Leicester, quoting Ref. No. 12040 on both envelope and letter.

Closing date: 29 June 1984.

Engas is an equal opportunity employer.

EAST MIDLANDS GAS

SOLICITOR NEWLY QUALIFIED CITY BASED

A new position is being created in the Corporation of Lloyd's to provide the technical back up for two teams dealing with the re-registration of all Lloyd's Underwriting Agents, now required under a by-law of the Lloyd's Act. The work will involve reviewing company memoranda, articles of association and partnership deeds and therefore a knowledge of company and partnership law is essential. The post is an ideal development opportunity since following completion of the project there will be a move into the more general aspects of Lloyd's work. An attractive salary is offered together with a generous fringe benefits package including a non-contributory pension, annual bonus, heavily subsidised lunches and assistance with travel.

Please send a full c.v. to:
Mrs. S. M. Woodcock, Assistant Personnel Manager,
The Corporation of Lloyd's, London House, 6 London Street, London EC3.

LOYDS OF LONDON

THETFORD GROUP OF MAGISTRATES' COURTS

TRAINER COURT CLERK

Salary Scale - £3,066 to £7,410

Applications are invited from graduates or Solicitors for a vacancy which has arisen in this pleasant area of Norfolk for a young lady having obtained a full Court Clerk post. The successful applicant will be on practical training with the successful applicant expected initially to gain experience in all aspects of the work of a Justice Clerk's office in addition to training in court. The length of training period will depend entirely on the instruction of the individual to be trained in an encouraging atmosphere. Salary will be in accordance with the above scale and a suitable qualified person could commence on £3,066 p.a. (conditions of service apply). Letters of application, giving details of experience, age and qualification, together with the names and addresses of two referees, should be sent to: C.A. ROBERTS, Clerk to the Justices, The Court House, Old Bury Road, Thetford, Norfolk, IP24 3AQ.

Commercial Lawyers

Competition & International Trade

There is a growing demand for specialist legal advice on the U.K. and EEC laws relating to competition and the regulation of trade. This results both from increasing activity by the regulatory authorities and also a greater awareness by companies of how the law in these areas affects their operations. To meet the expansion on this side of our practice we are keen to recruit young lawyers (preferably with some two years post-qualification experience) to join our team based in London and Brussels. Candidates should:

- be prepared to specialise in this area;
- be willing to handle an interesting range of matters, mainly on behalf of multi-national companies; and
- ideally have some experience of at least an enthusiastic interest in this field, backed by initiative and a willingness to work under pressure.

Candidates, who should have good academic qualifications and preferably speak at least one other European language should write to: R.R. Phillips, Lovell, White & King, 21 Holborn Viaduct, London EC1A 2DY, enclosing full particulars.

Lovell, White & King

SOLICITOR

Dow Corning, one of the world's leading manufacturers of silicone specialty chemicals, is a progressive multinational company.

We have an immediate vacancy at our U.K. Company in South Wales for a Solicitor to handle a wide range of the Company's legal affairs in the U.K., including contract drafting/review/negotiation, claims and litigation, property, labour and corporate matters. Expansion into international legal affairs possible.

The ideal candidate will have at least 3 years of legal experience since qualification in the field of commercial law, preferably in counselling industrial clients; initiative, good communication skills, and ability to work with minimal supervision are essential.

We offer a highly competitive salary and benefits package commensurate with experience and the importance of the position.

Please write enclosing full C.V. to: Mr H. Bolten, Legal Department, Dow Corning Europe, Chaussee de la Hulpe, 154, B-1170 Brussels, Belgium.

DOW CORNING

Commercial Lawyer £15K-£17K plus car

A major industrial concern seeks a young commercial lawyer to join its well established Legal Department in London.

This challenging post offers the opportunity to gain extensive professional experience with a demanding workload which covers all aspects of commercial and company matters and which has some international content.

The successful candidate will also be required to have (or gain soon after appointment) sufficient knowledge to act as the Department's Employment Law specialist advising professional managers in this field.

Candidates should be in their mid to late twenties with 2-5 years relevant experience. Travel is required, for which a car will be provided.

Apply with full c.v. to the address below. (Reference 987 must be quoted on your envelope. Enclose separately a note of any companies to which your application should not be sent.)

Peter Salway, Everett's Recruitment,
172 Drury Lane, London WC2B 5QA.

EVERETT'S recruitment

Litigation Solicitor

Required by old established Midway Towns firm. We are looking for an applicant aged under 30 with post qualification experience and keen to undertake advocacy both in the county and magistrates courts. Apply with c.v. to:

BOOTH HEARN, STRATTON & ROBERTS
60 Watling Street, Gillingham, Kent ME7 2YN

HONG KONG

LITIGATION £ City rate+

Young solicitors newly to 3 yrs. admitted with experience of litigation gained in articles and subsequently are sought by a leading Hong Kong practice who are associated with a larger City firm. There is room for those with general experience or with specialised experience of commercial litigation. If offering general experience then procedural knowledge must be good.

The terms and conditions of employment should prove attractive to any solicitor working in London or elsewhere in the U.K. and will include good basic salary, worthwhile bonus, substantial rent subsidy, generous leave terms, medical scheme and travel allowance.

Interviews in London by Hong Kong partners beginning of July.

To apply: quote ref. C.94 to Reuter Simkin Ltd., 24-28 Bedford Row, London, WC1R 4HE. Tel: 01-405 6852.

REUTER SIMKIN
RECRUITMENT

SOLICITOR

Lombard North Central PLC, a Member of the National Westminster Bank Group, offers an exceptional opportunity to a Solicitor at its Head Office, London W.1.

We seek someone special to make a career with the Company: a versatile Solicitor with initiative and personality, a good academic record and up to 2 years general experience. He or she will apply the law practically, have a flair for problem solving, enjoy innovation and possess the drafting skills necessary to communicate in plain but legally effective language.

The Company and its subsidiaries provide a wide range of industrial and consumer credit, hire purchase, leasing and banking services. The Legal Services Department provides or supervises all the legal advice and legal work of the Company.

The successful applicant will enjoy taking responsibility, but know when to turn to others for help, and will play an active part in the commercial operations and decision-making processes of a major finance house. Areas of law involved will include consumer, company, contract, commercial, banking, taxation, leasing, partnership, employment, conveyancing, insurance, joint ventures, restrictive practices, monopolies, insolvency, litigation and EEC.

In return for commitment and hard work we offer a first rate salary, non-contributory pension scheme, house mortgage and bank borrowing at reduced rates after a qualifying period, and a staff restaurant facility.

Please forward full personal and career experience details in confidence to:

Personnel Manager
Lombard North Central PLC
2 Purley Way
Croydon CR9 3BL

All applications will be seen by the Head of Legal Services Mr. D.W.B. Hopkins.

LOMBARD CREDIT FINANCE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Lombard North Central PLC

A member of the National Westminster Bank Group

LINKLATERS & PAINES

Anti-Trust Lawyer

Linklaters & Paines wish to recruit an additional lawyer to undertake work in the field of UK and EEC anti-trust law, with an opportunity to combine this with general commercial legal work. Relevant post-qualification experience or an academic background in economics will be preferred, but neither is essential.

Salary and benefits, which will take into account age and experience, will be attractive.

Please apply with full curriculum vitae and quoting reference 21, to:

John Hamilton,
Personnel Manager,
Linklaters & Paines,
Barrington House,
59-67 Gresham Street,
London EC2V 7JA.

LINKLATERS & PAINES

HEPHERD WINSTANLEY AND PUGH SOUTHAMPTON

require a

SOLICITOR

with experience to join litigation department to deal mainly with civil litigation, with some matrimonial work and advocacy. Salary according to experience.

Apply with full c.v. to: The Partnership Secretary, Hephherd, Winstanley and Pugh, 22 Kings Park Road, Southampton, Hants. SO9 2US.

BARRISTERS CLERK

Established set of Chambers require second Clerk. Remuneration in accordance with age and experience.

Apply with career details to Head of Chambers
33 Park Place, Cardiff CF1 3BA

Tanks, page 2
Parliament, page 5

Battle lines drawn: Orgreave resembles a mediaeval battleground with angled stakes (above) set up by pickets against the police horses. Massed ranks of police (top) confront the pickets.

* denotes Sunday's figures are latest available